TAMS Journal

Official Journal of the Token and Medal Society

Vol. LVII, No. 5 www.tokenandmedal.org September/October 2017

Bill Hyder
2017 TAMS Medal of Merit Recipient

Charles Ricard
1930-2017

An Invitation to Receive
A
Special Catalog of

HARD TIMES AND CIVIL WAR TOKENS

Tokens

It was many years ago that tokens and medals captured my fancy. At the age of 13 in 1952 I discovered the world's greatest hobby. My interest widened, I set about acquiring every reference book, magazine, and catalog I could find. In 1952 I started in the coin business part-time. By 1955, the year I issued my first printed catalog and went to my first ANA convention, I had all of the back issues of the *American Journal of Numismatics* (1866 onward), *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine* (1935 onward), *The Numismatist* (only starting in 1893), and most standard references. There was hardly any market for out-of-print items at the time, and many items were given to me free. When people sold their collections they often said, "Do you want my books, too?" Some had to be purchased, including my copy of the Hetrich-Guttag book on Civil War cents and a copy of Lyman H. Low's Hard Times Tokens, to which I added a modern reprint.

In that year I started collecting counterstamped large cents. In time Hard Times tokens were added, then Civil War tokens. These were inexpensive. Meanwhile, I was busy buying and selling American coins from colonials to double eagles and commemoratives.

In 1959 I visited George Fuld and his family in Wakefield, Massachusetts. George worked at M.I.T. at the time. I bought from him a huge quantity of Civil War tokens, many of which I sold to customers. Others were kept. All but a few were Mint State! When the Token and Medal Society was founded in 1960 I was there. Ditto when the Civil War Token Society was formed a few years later. A lot has happened since!

In recent times I have been taking from bank boxes groups of tokens that I haven't seen for years and have been sending many off to PCGS (today, a lot of collectors like third-party grades, and it helps for new entrants in the field who are not experienced in grading). I am working on a catalog of HTT and CWT that will be extensively if not fully illustrated and will be available for free on the Internet. I do not have a specific deadline, so I can't be late! I may do this in sections, with the first to be issued in July.

If you would like to receive a copy, e-mail me with your name, e-mail address, and your postal address. If you'd like to, mention your specialty. Not only will tokens be described, but there will be lots of side comments, historical notes, and anecdotes.
Thank you for your interest.

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TAMS Journal (ISSN 0039-8233) is published bimonthly for the Token and Medal Society (TAMS), Periodicals postage is paid at Hanover, PA.

POSTMASTER: Send all address changes to TAMS Journal, c/o Kathy Freeland, 6125 Fourth St. #195, Mayville, MI 48744.

The Token and Medal Society Inc. (TAMS) is an educational non-profit organization devoted to furthering the field of exonumia. Founded in Detroit on November 19, 1960, TAMS was incorporated on April 8, 1966 in the District of Columbia.

Society members receive the *TAMS Journal* as part of their dues. Annual membership is $30 in the United States, $42 in Canada, and $60 elsewhere, with $26 set aside for a one-year subscription. Annual non-member subscription in the United States is $39.95. Associate & Junior memberships are $12 annually. Associates do not receive a journal. Junior members do.

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The TAMS emblem was designed by Robert A. Johnson. The term exonumist was coined by Russ Rulau.

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Articles published in the *TAMS Journal* and opinions expressed therein are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the views of the Token and Medal Society, its editor, or officers.

TAMS JOURNAL

Volume 57 Number 5 * September/October 2017

Published by the Token and Medal Society www.tokenandmedal.org
Editors/Publishers:
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Token and Medal Society

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WHO WROTE ON DIGHTON ROCK?

© by M/Sgt Ray Bows

A portrait of maiden Frances Dighton adorns the obverse of the 1962, 250th anniversary medal commemorating the establishment of Dighton, Massachusetts, while the reverse depicts Dighton Rock in the Taunton River with an Indian village in the background. Strawberries flank the scene. From the Civil War period until the 1950's, the strawberry growing industry flourished for farmers at Dighton. (Author's collection)

The encrypted marvel known as Dighton Rock, once located in the Taunton River, Dighton, Massachusetts, has been steeped in mystery, incredible theories, and historical controversy for hundreds of years.

An early photograph showing Dighton Rock in the dry river-bed of the Taunton River which illustrates some of the more pronounced symbols, accented in chalk, some which were placed there well over three hundred years ago.

The first time I heard about the rock at Dighton was, as a teenager, from my grandfather, Clinton F. Bows, who spoke of young men of his generation who wooed girls there in the 1920's. When telling stories about the rock, he'd often produce his white metal pendant that was struck for the 1912 Bicentennial of the town.

My grandfather owned one of the first Model-T Fords in the city of Brockton and loved to go for long drives on dusty roads in southern Massachusetts. As a teenager, he and his buddies would often take prospective sweethearts on picnics there. "There were little spots of green surrounded by bushes, and on weekends we had to get our dates to Dighton early for the good spots near the shore to lay out our blankets," he told me.

Oftentimes, Clint and his date would wade out to Dighton Rock which sat in the middle of the sometimes shallow sometimes roaring Taunton River. On occasion they'd examine the ancient symbols and drawings etched on the giant stone, and he once told me that he carved his initials, CFB, and those of my grandmother EP (Esther Peterson) on the rock's surface.

These drawings, dating from a 1960 junior high school art project, are representations of the 1912 Dighton Bicentennial pendant that belonged to Clinton Bows Sr. After his death in March 1964, the piece was misplaced. The author since has seen no other such tokens. The obverse was similar to that of stickpins manufactured by James H. O'Neil Company of Providence, Rhode Island, while the reverse was a standard Whitehead and Hoag design for many New England pendants of that era.

Dighton Rock is so much more than modern "American Graffiti." The rock is gray-brown crystalline sandstone of medium to coarse texture. What drew teenagers of the day to Dighton Rock were the unusual ancient cryptic carvings that covered one side of it. From the time of the first motor cars in the early 1900's until 1963, Dighton Rock was accessible only to the most adventurous teenagers who were unafraid of wading into often times strong currents to reach it, and some added their initials or names over its ancient symbols. After the rock was pulled from the Taunton River, it received a rash of modern graffiti until it was housed in a nearby museum in 1973.

Rockin' in Massachusetts

Plymouth Rock

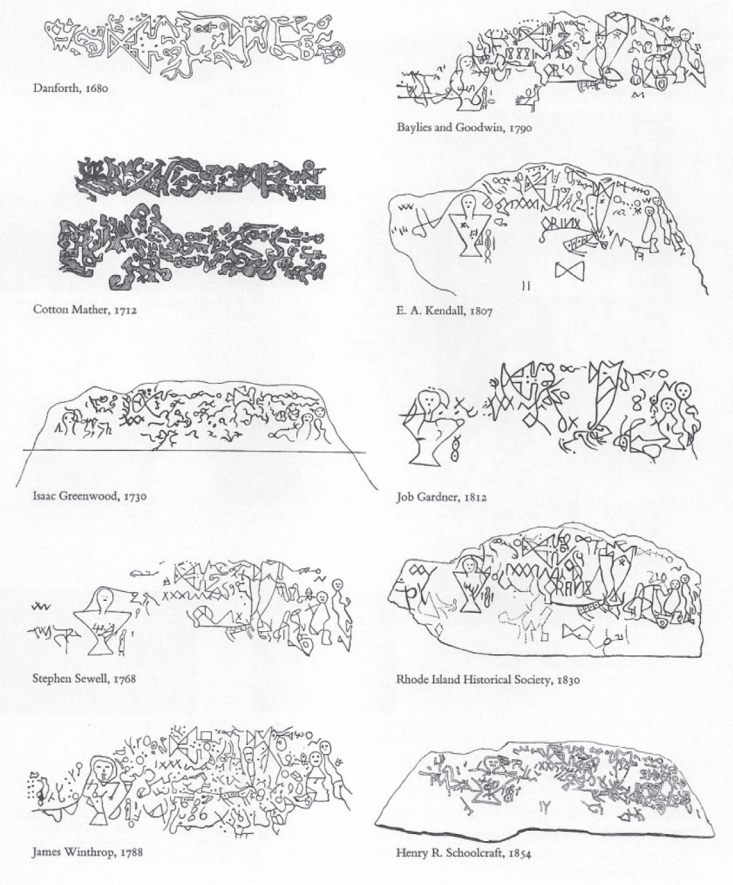
There are other famous rocks in Massachusetts, one more famous than Dighton Rock itself. It sits on the shore of Plymouth Harbor, and is purported to be the place on which the Pilgrims first set foot in 1620. When plans were being made to build a wharf at Pilgrim's landing in 1741, a hundred and twenty years after the Pilgrim's actually landed in Plymouth, a 95 year old town elder, Thomas Faunce, after being carried three miles by "footmen" in a chair to once again visit it, identified the now famous rock as the precise spot where the Pilgrims had set foot upon land in America for the first time and "bid to it an everlasting adieu." Most likely, these activities occurred so the town of Plymouth would bid Faunce an everlasting and appropriate adieu rather than vice versa, and Faunce's ploy worked — until his death, a short time later, Faunce got the attention that he was seeking.

This uniface pewter watch-fob style medal, portraying Plymouth Rock, probably hung from a ribbon and pin (author's collection).

It is a well-known fact that the Pilgrims *first landed* near the wind swept sight of modern day Provincetown, Massachusetts, not Plymouth. William Bradford's journal written between 1620 and 1647 makes no mention of the rock at Plymouth, nor does the 1622 book known as *Mourt's Relation* make note of any rock. Yet Thomas Faunce's bit of engineered poppycock has become accepted fact for Americans, while Plymouth Rock brings tens of thousands of tourists to Plymouth every year.

Dighton Rock has been house in its own small yet well kept museum at water's edge since 1973. (Photo: Marcbela)

There have been hundreds of theories as to who carved the earliest symbols on Dighton Rock. One thing, which should have been apparent for at least the last hundred years, is that it has neither been one person, nor one group of people who have made their mark on Dighton Rock.



These drawings illustrate some of the recordings made to support various theories about Dighton Rock and the interpretations of its symbols. (Redrawn by Edward Tufte from the 1880 *Annual report of the Bureau of Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.*)

By 1912, the two hundredth anniversary of the founding of Dighton, the cryptic inscriptions on Dighton Rock had been attributed to many originators, including an early native American race (considered predecessors to the American Indians); Welsh Prince Madoc who supposedly discovered America in 1170 AD; and Italian navigator Giovanni da Verrazzano in 1527; as well as a long list of others.

Most theories have been discredited by experts except for speculation about the Wampanoag Indians (first suggested in 1680), the Phoenicians (suggested in 1781), the Vikings (suggested in 1837), and the Portuguese (suggested in 1918), while "experts" have also recognized that early English settlers have also inscribed their names or initials on Dighton Rock since 1620.

Oddly enough, Italian navigator Giovanni de Verrazzano and his ship's crew, while exploring America for the French in the 1520s, have seemingly been discounted by experts as having placed any marks on Dighton Rock, even though he and his men were known to have explored the southern New England coastline in the early 1500's, and he is known to have made friendly contact with the Wampanoag Indians. If indeed there were early European style marks on the rock, as many have claimed, Verrazzano or some of his men would be some of the prime suspects for those who made such marks.

An 1893 photo of Dighton Rock with its graffiti highlighted with chalk.

Hundreds of thousands of large stones of granite-make-up were brought to Massachusetts from the northern latitudes by an enormous glacier during the last great Ice Age, ten thousand to thirteen thousand years ago. Yet, contrary to popular belief, the 40 ton boulder at Dighton, most likely dropped from a nearby sandstone cliff, was swept into the river in the last thousand years. By the time Dighton Rock made it to its resting place in the Taunton River, it was the shape of a six sided block, 5 feet high, 9 1/2 feet wide, and 11 feet long. However, it's original dimensions, before its fall into the river and before strong currents worked the erosion process, are anybody's guess. The fact that the rock is sandstone rather than granite is one of its most important features, in that, early in history, passers-by realized that it was easy to leave impressions in it by using harder stones or other objects as engraving tools.

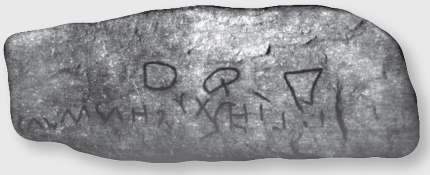
As I tell this story, it brings to mind that in my last fifty years as a numismatist and exonumist, I have seen coin envelopes and 2 X 2 holders that, like graffiti-covered-Dighton-Rock, have been encoded, reused and remarked,

A representation of the Mayflower in Plymouth Harbor is shown on the obverse of this Plymouth souvenir token, while the reverse indicates that Plymouth Rock is "The Cornerstone of a Nation". Thomas Faunce would have been so pleased!

Several, souvenir pennies, tokens and medals have been issued over the years depicting Plymouth Rock. The example shown here was struck in yellow bronze by Whitehead and Hoag, Newark, New Jersey. It measures 26mm in diameter. At one point in the mid-20th Century such tokens were available for a nominal price, to tourists visiting Plymouth Rock.

The Bourne Stone

Another southeastern Massachusetts sensation is a 300 pound piece of pink granite, commonly known as the Bourne or Bournedale Stone, which was originally located in the vicinity of a Manamet Indian Village in the town of Bourne, located not far from Plymouth. The stone was considered sacred by the Manamet Indians, although, according to experts, the meanings of inscriptions on the stone's surface have been lost to time. When it was first moved from its original site, it was placed, markings face down, as a doorstep of a Native American meeting house around 1680, and later, after having several owners, ended up in the Aptucxet Trading Post Museum in Bourne. Considered by some to be pre-Colombian, the Manamet Indians had refused to show disrespect, by walking on the markings of their ancestors, and thus turned the markings face down, when it was the meeting house threshold.



The Bourne Stone has also fueled notions that it was also Vikings who etched inscriptions on it, as part of a theory that Norsemen roamed Cape Cod around A.D. 1000, which came to light because the Bourne Stone is said to resemble ancient rune stones of Scandinavia. Yet another theory, advanced by a Harvard Professor in the 1970's, interpreted the stone as reading,

"A proclamation of annexation. Do not deface.
By this Hanno takes possession",

on its 4 foot by 1 1/2 foot surface. The professor attributed this inscription to Hanno, the Carthaginian navigator, which dated the stone's inscription to about 570 B.C.! For some, wishful thinking is a way of life.

noted with combinations of numbers, letters and hieroglyphics, indicated with coin attributions, and misattributions, and hand written in languages including French, Dutch, German, Danish, Italian, Spanish, Japanese, and Korean.

During my ten years as a coin dealer in Massachusetts, I never came across any Dighton Rock exonumia, although at coin shows, I often looked for a piece like the one my grandfather had owned. From a standpoint of collectables commemorating Dighton Rock, the only thing that could be as exciting than finding a token, medal or pin unknown to me which commemorated the unusual stone, would be a 1912 pendant in its original holder, which as it passed from collector to collector in its 2 X 2 craft envelope had acquired a mish-mash of unidentifiable symbols, letters, cost codes, and drawings on it, but, alas, the two Dighton Rock pieces in my collection were purchased loose in dealer's cases, and I have never seen another 1912 pendant other than the one that was once in my grandfather's possession.

It wasn't until a few years ago that I found the two other pieces described and illustrated in this article. The other earliest piece of Dighton Rock exonumia that I know of is a 20mm diameter irregularly shaped stickpin bearing the legend DIGHTON/ JULY 17/ 1912/ BICENTENNIAL which shows the rock in relief, much in the way it appears on the original pendant. The reverse of the pin carries the manufacturer's name JAMES H. O'NEIL CO. PROVINDENCE R.I.

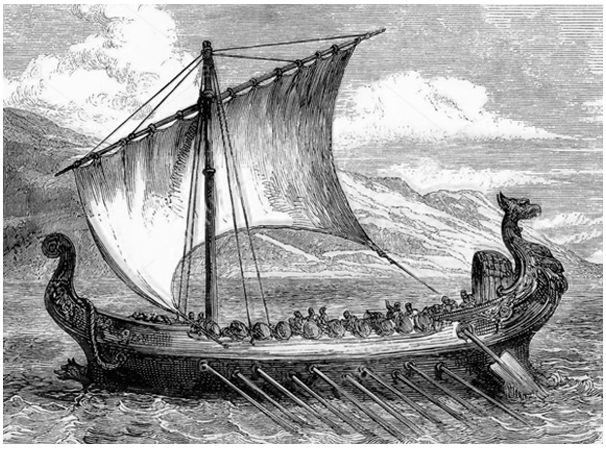
Dighton Commemorative Tie Pin - An enlarged representation of the 1912 Dighton commemorative tie pin appears to show representations of fish as well as many of the vertical and horizontal lines inscribed on Dighton Rock by native Americans, which could indicate numbers of fish caught on a given day. James H. O'Neil Company, Providence, Rhode Island, manufactured the pin. (Author's collection)

Around the turn of the last century, O'Neal's address was Box 917, Province, Rhode Island. His company manufactured jewelry, rings, buttons, charms, tie pins, emblems, "cuff bottoms" (cuff links), watch fobs, and presentation badges. He prided himself on the fact that all his offerings were "Union Made" and he advertised in many Union trade magazines of the day. At that time, O'Neil offered solid gold signet rings at $4.50 each. They could be ordered through his catalog which he would send to respective clients upon request.

The pins, manufactured by O'Neil, were issued for the two- hundredth-anniversary of the town of Dighton. Many towns in Massachusetts issued 32mm or smaller medals during that same period, but after conferring with my old friend and coin dealer Al Dorego, of Seekonk, Massachusetts, I learned that he has never seen any such pieces, although he is well aware of the 1962, 32mm bronze medal issued for Dighton, and therefore it can be safely assumed that any of the 1912 medals issued by Dighton should be considered scarce or even rare.

Phoenicians, and Byzantine Mariners

Temporarily setting aside the rock carvings at Dighton as being created by local Native Americans - the Wampanoags, in 1781 a French scholar, Antone Court de Gebelin, advanced the theory that Phoenicians carved Dighton Rock. De Gebelin's theory of the rock's mysterious symbols drew upon figures from Phoenician mythology. He had never visited Dighton Rock and had only seen drawings of it.



A typical Phoenician ship - Could it have made the 9,000-mile voyage? (James Macaulay 1800)

Phoenicia was a narrow strip of land located on the far eastern edge of the Mediterranean Sea, flanked by Syria and Israel. The land of the Phoenicians dating back to 1100 to 900 BC was 150 miles long, north to south, while varying between 10 and 15 miles wide, east to west. The Phoenicians were noted for their fine glass and metal work, their pottery, textile fabrics, and especially for purple dies. The great distinction of the Phoenicians, who were more interested in commerce than conquest, was their genius in business and trade. On the sea the Phoenicians established an empire perhaps unequal in importance to any other people of their time, even more than those who had established trade centers and trade routes on land. The great cedars of Lebanon furnished lumber for Phoenician ships. The Phoenicians were the masters of the Mediterranean, and theirs was the leading commercial nation of the day. They sailed beyond the Pillars of Hercules between Europe, Asia and Africa, and became common carriers for the known world. They sailed to Arabia, Ethiopia, the Baltic, and Great Britain.

As the Phoenicians extended their commerce they established trading posts in all the countries visited by their ships, not only in the civilized East, but they also established trading ports among those they considered uncivilized peoples of the West for the development of resources of new lands. The greatest gift that the Phoenicians gave to the world was a true phonetic alphabet, which became the common language of commerce.

Reportedly, in 1783, American orator Ezra Stiles, in his "Election Sermon", expounded upon de Gebelin's theory of Phoenicians visiting America!

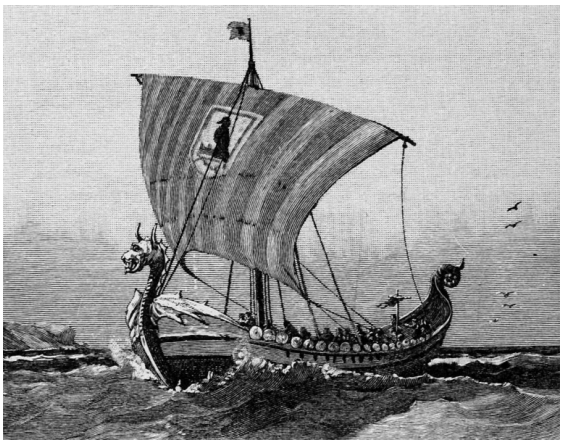
Highfaluting theories always amaze me, and Phoenicians carving on Dighton Rock smack of the story of Byzantine mariners visiting the island of Martinique in the Caribbean, which was published in a major French language Martinique newspaper thirty years ago, and which I learned of in 1994 during my quest to uncover the necessity coins issued by Miles Reincke on the Island of Saint Barts during the 1969/70 coin shortage there.

It seems that a thousand year-old gold Byzantine coin had washed up on one of the popular Martinique tourist beaches. When a local resident found it, he took it to an antique dealer, who took it to a Fort-de-France newspaper. A few days later, headlines in the capital read something to the effect of, *"Martinique Visitee par les Mariniers Byzantinian ilya Mille Ans!"* ("Martinique visited by Byzantine Mariners One Thousand Years Ago!").

Mikhail Baryshnikov's house sitter Billey displays a St. Bart's Yacht Club banner.

The inside story is that "Billey", the former house sitter for ballet dancer Mikhail Baryshnikov, living on the island of Saint Barts, had purchased a gold Byzantine coin in Paris years ago; had a jeweler mount it in a bezel with gold chain; and later visiting Martinique she went to the beach, took a swim, and came out of the water without the coin, while the bezel and chain remained intact around her neck. Billey filed a police report in hopes that someone would find her coin and turn it in – she even furnished the police department with a photo of her wearing it. To her surprise the coin appeared on the front page of a Fort-de-France newspaper a few weeks later, and Billey went to the paper with her copy of the police report. She finally recovered her coin, but the editor of the newspaper never printed a retraction about Byzantine mariners sailing around the Caribbean ten centuries ago, and there was never the smallest blurb about whom the coin had actually belonged to. Any stories of Phoenicians sailing up the Taunton River should be viewed with the same skepticism as should have been merited by the "Byzantine's in Martinique" newspaper headlines. The question is: If by some navigating miracle, Phoenicians had traversed the Atlantic and made their marks on Dighton Rock, would they have not used the Phoenician Alphabet that they had so proudly developed, rather than obscure symbols which were drawn on figures from Phoenician mythology?

Enter the Vikings



A typical Viking ship thought to have traveled to Vinland hundreds of years before Columbus discovered America. (F.M. Colby 1899)

In 1837, Danish scholar Carl Christian Rafn, another European who never saw Dighton Rock first hand, developed the theory that the inscriptions on the rock documented the voyages of Viking leader Thorfinn Karlsefni in his quest to find Vinland (the area of coastal North America explored 500 years before the voyages of Christopher Columbus). As with all other theorists of Dighton Rock, Rafn and his Icelandic assistant Finn Magnusen read things into the rock that apparently only they, with a squint and a prayer, could see, including the legend "Thorfinn and his 151 companions took possession of this land".

The 1837 Viking theory developed by Rafn was popular among Protestants of New England, who wanted America's discoverer to be someone other than a Catholic in the personage of Christopher Columbus.

Enter the Portuguese

Of course, over time with Irish, Italian, and Portuguese immigrants coming to Southeastern Massachusetts, Viking theory sentiments changed. During the second half of the nineteenth century, immigrants from Portugal and its territories, the Azores and Cape Verde Island, began arriving in the greater New Bedford area, drawn by the Whaling industry. New Bedford is not far from Dighton.

The Da Silva theory was published in manuscript form.

By 1918, Edmund Delabarre believed he had detected the name of a Portuguese captain and the date 1511 inscribed on Dighton Rock. It is said that after Joseph D. Fragoso picked up on Delabarre's theory in 1951, and Manual L. Da Silva jumped on it in 1960, the three men spent more than 30 years of their lives developing the theory that the Portuguese were responsible for the gravures on Dighton Rock. Problem is that they, with another blurry stare, interpreted the three dots, used to indicate two eyes and a mouth on typical Native American petroglyphs, into five dots which they believed indicated the Portuguese coat of arms, which no one else had seen before. Additionally, in their views, intersecting lines incredibly became portions of the Portuguese Coat of Arms and the Portuguese Cross of the Order of Christ.

It is historical fact that in the early 16th Century, Portuguese explorers Gasper and Miguel Corte-Real chartered 600 miles of the coast-line in Labrador. After kidnapping and enslaving over 50 Canadian Indians, Gasper sent his brother Miguel, with two ships, back to Portugal. Then, in May 1502, Miguel set out on an expedition to find his brother Gasper back in the Americas, but Miguel disappeared while on the search for his brother, and like Gasper was never heard from again. Thus, the supposed Norse carving "Thorfinn and his 151 companions took possession of this land" was reattributed by the Portuguese interpretation of the inscription and became "Miguel Cortereal by the will of God, here Chief of the Indians – 1511", as the inscription was seen as being accompanied by hypothetical Portuguese heraldry.

Anything is possible, but if the Vikings, the Portuguese, or the Italians carved on Dighton Rock, and they may have, they did it over original Wampanoag drawings, the same way that teenagers from World War I until the beginning of the Vietnam era had inscribed on the rock – while the early Europeans from both northern and southern Europe would have accomplished their graffiti much earlier. One thing seems certain – the letters CORTEREAL and what appear to be the numerals 1511 are obvious on Dighton Rock. However, whether or not the inscription was made by one of the Corte-real crew or one of Giovanni da Verrazzano's men who was exploring New England a decade or so later, is anybody's guess.

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One Numismatist's Opinion

Most likely, Dighton Rock is a "river head-stone" engraved during a time when Native American Indians created river markers from rocks already resting in rivers and streams. In this case, such a marker was used to indicate the place where the Taunton River would return once the winter freeze, or in extreme cases, when dry spells were over, and that when fishing was good it was used as a rock platform, or an anchoring stone for a wooden stage in the river where spears could be thrown at fish, and nets could be cast.

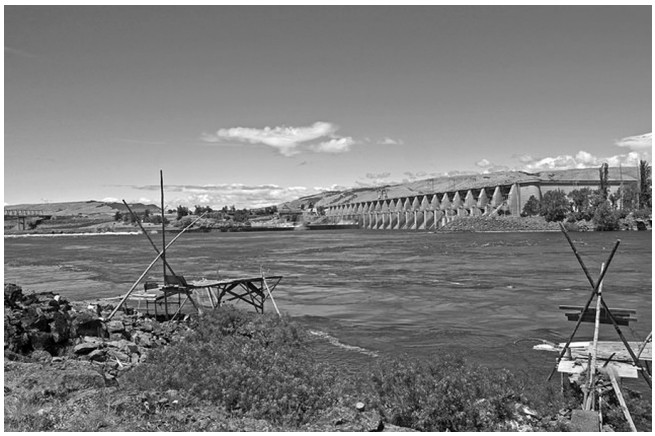
Indian Head Rock after its removal from the Ohio River. The 8-ton boulder bearing Indian petroglyphs, and 19th Century graffiti was recently recovered from the Ohio River by a group of volunteer divers working for a private company. It had been lying on the river bottom since the 1920's.

In the Ohio River, a river headstone known as Indian Head Rock, which weighs eight tons, is similar to the one at Dighton in that it bears Native American petroglyphs. It was recently removed from its original location, where it had been left when the river was damned, in the 1920's. The states of Kentucky and Ohio have been in dispute over its possession.

I have personally visited Dighton Rock a few times over the years and I have examined at least eight representations of its carvings which were made between 1712 and 1830. I am well aware that all the drawings, regardless of what period they are from, are interpretations of what has been perceived to have been seen from the actual carvings, and are certainly based on the artistic abilities of individuals accenting them in chalk! Likewise, this holds true of those taking photographs, when photographers first outlined the marks that they saw, or perceived to have seen, they did it with chalk to give their photos greater clarity.

An early resident of Dighton sits on the rock in the dry riverbed. (Photo: Capt. Seth Eastman 1853)

What I see *common to all drawings* and photos are images of a figure swimming toward the viewer; fishing lines and nets; an abundance of various representations of fish, with at least one fish jumping into the air; one figure sitting on the rock, while another lifts himself onto it; and, finally, a deer coming to the river to drink, which may have been killed and butchered into four parts. Such symbols are undoubtedly American Indian petroglyphs.



I propose the true purpose of Dighton Rock was most likely a Native American fishing platform such as those still in use on the Columbia River at The Dalles, Oregon. (Photo: William D. Hyder)

Certainly, over time, other peoples may have come along to add their subtle messages to Dighton Rock, knowing that the rock in the Taunton River would be there long after they were gone. It is not uncommon for all men no matter how "primitive" or how "civilized" to want to make their mark, and such activities are certainly not unique. For example, over the past one hundred and thirty years travelers near Aramac, Queensland, Australia, have been etching their names, initials, and other markings into a rock outcropping which was the site of a Cobb and Company Stagecoach stop, and while some inscriptions are simply names, initials and dates, other etchings are just as mysterious as those inscribed on Dighton Rock.

In 1962, the 32mm bronze medallion mentioned at the beginning of this story, commemorated the 250th Anniversary of the founding of Dighton, Massachusetts. The obverse pictures a young Pilgrim girl, which is meant to represent Maiden Frances Dighton, born 1 March 1611 in Taunton, Massachusetts. She married Richard Williams, an elder who named his new town Dighton for his bride. Richard and Frances had two children, Samuel, born in 1637, and Nathaniel, born in 1639. Frances Dighton Williams outlived her husband and both children. She died at the age of 92 on 20 October 1703. As previously mentioned, the reverse of the medal pictures Dighton Rock sitting in the Taunton River with an Indian village on the shore. I think the anonymous designer pretty much captured the rock's origin, there are no Phoenicians, Vikings, nor Portuguese pictured.

The White Room at the Kennedy Space Center.

The need for some to leave their names continues. Today, at the Kennedy Space Center, Cape Canaveral, Florida,

there is a "White Room", a clean room where astronauts passed through before getting into the space-shuttle. The white walls of the room are covered with signatures of astronauts and VIP visitors of the space shuttle program since the 1980's. The signature of Margaret Thatcher, the former British Prime Minister who once visited the Space Center, has already been defaced by other signatures – This may exemplify the only real message left to us at Dighton Rock, as well as rail road bridges, buildings, box cars, and even the great buildings and monuments of Paris . . . Graffiti is found throughout the world! It was once said that *"Each man thinks his mark more important than the rest"* and undoubtedly that concept will never change.

M/Sgt Ray Bows, US Army, retired, has written articles for TAMS as far back as 1970. He is the author of **"IN HONOR AND MEMORY - Installations and Facilities of the Vietnam War,"** *an 800 page hardbound volume chronicling over 3,600 fire bases and other military locations, and paying tribute to fallen servicemen who died during the war who had facilities in Vietnam named in their honor. The six and a half pound book is available at Bowsmilitarybooks.com, or by calling Ray directly at 386-566-2089.*

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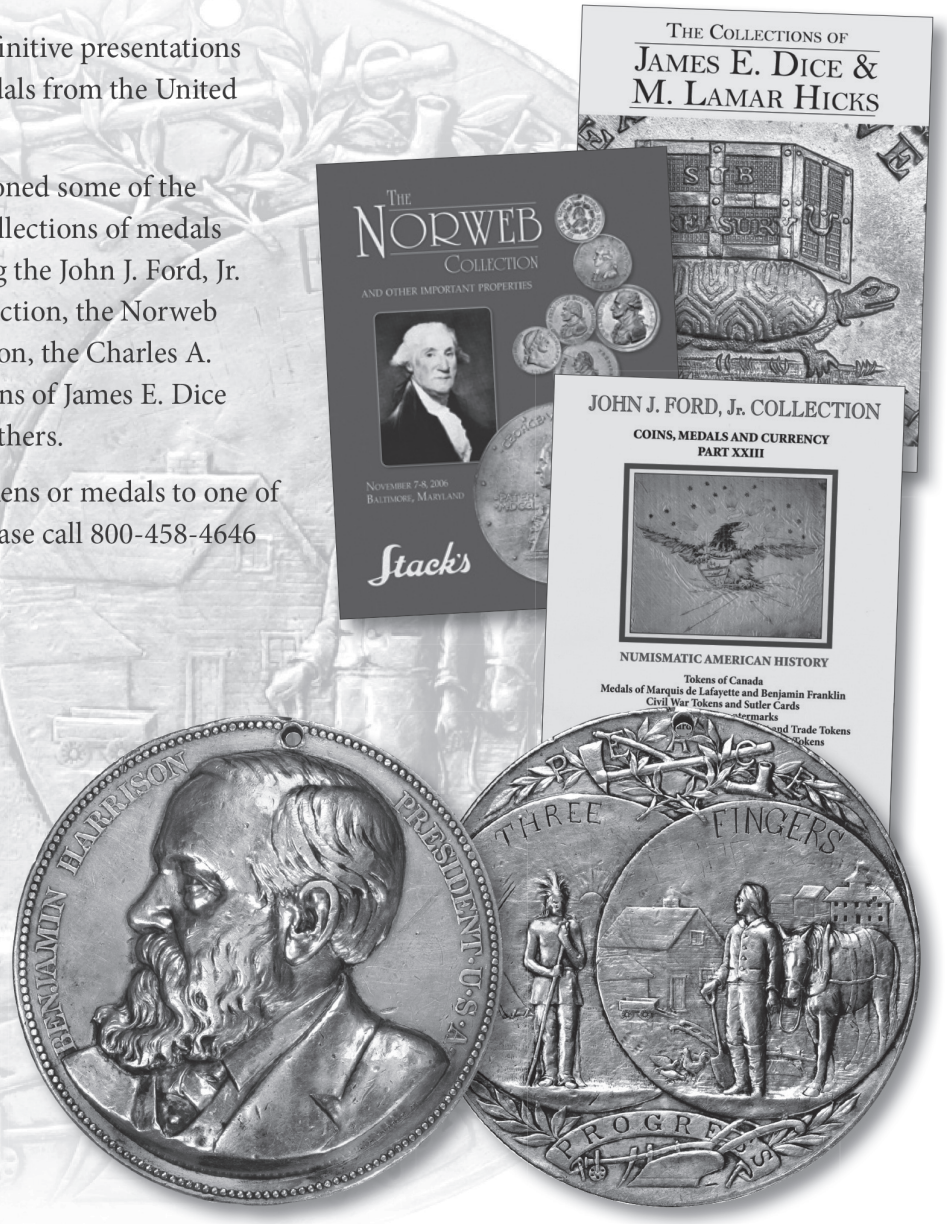
This Extraordinary Gem Richard Trested Storecard Token, ca. 1823-24, realized $14,100

This (1824) R.W. Owen Ropery Montreal Token from the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection realized $52,875



This Rare Benjamin Harrison Peace Medal with Known Original Recipient realized $49,937

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The "Real" Mary Lincoln Gold Medal?

By Paul Cunningham

(Adapted from an article originally appearing in the Spring 2015 of the *MichMatist*, LII:2)

When I learned that "Abraham Lincoln's gold medal" was to be exhibited at the Michigan State Numismatic Society Fall Show in 2014, I was delighted. I have more than a passing interest in Lincolnia, but the gold medal I envisioned was rarer than rare. I was nearing completion of my book, *Lincoln's Metallic Imagery*, and this promised to be a once in a lifetime opportunity.

I have seen the 1913 nickels and some of the 1804 dollars. I was impressed, but the gold medal I thought that I would see was rarer than a 1913 nickel, an 1804 silver dollar, an 1894-S dime, and 464,000 (or more) times rarer than any 1909-S VBD!

What a thrill!

What a disappointment.

The Lincoln gold medal was indeed a Lincoln gold medal, we assume. Hundreds of these little oval medalettes were distributed among the Lincoln mourners. More were produced after the funeral activities had ended. In my *Lincoln's Medallic Imagery*, I had pictured the little medals, without a ribbon (see Fig. 2). I had cataloged brass, copper, and silver but never had a gold medal been mentioned. A gold specimen was not among the 4,800+ Lincoln items that I had listed.

The French were great admirers of Abraham Lincoln and it might be expected that they would grieve at a high level over Lincoln's death. Not surprisingly, a committee was formed in France to gather money to honor the widow Mary Lincoln. The committee would accept donations of no more than dux sous (two cents) and some 40,000 citizens, many of the children, would help.

The French people were Lincolnophiles, but the French king was not. Emperor Napoleon III forbade the production of the planned gold medal in France, so it was arranged that dies be produced and sent to Switzerland for the striking.

The medal itself was designed by the little known French engraver Frank Magniadas and the gold medal was struck as planned. The medal was shipped with a letter that rather chastised the French government at the time. The committee's letter:

> *On behalf of more that forty thousand French citizens, anxious to manifest their sympathies for the American Union, in the person of its most illustrious and purest representatives, we are instructed to offer you the medal which has been struck in the honor of the great and good man whose name you bear.*
>
> *If France had the freedom enjoyed by Republican America, not thousands but millions among us would be counted as admirers of Lincoln, and believers in the opinion for which he devoted his life, and which his death has consecrated. Deign to accept, Madam, the homage of our profound respect.*

Mary Lincoln wrote a touching letter in response to the gift from France. She had accepted the medal and held it for many years. Robert Lincoln, the only Lincoln child to live to adulthood, took possession of the medal on her death and eventually donated it to the Library of Congress. It is not known if the medal has ever been on public display.

The medal is 83mm in diameter and thick. Nice examples of the bronze or copper medals struck later should bring $1,000 or more today. Silver specimens might bring twice that.

The gold medal itself would contain 10 to 12 ounces of gold, but its historical value would surely exceed a million dollars on today's market.

I'm still waiting to see it!

Editor's Note: We confirmed from the Library of Congress that the original gold medal presented from France to Mary Todd Lincoln is indeed still present within the collection. It was given to the LOC in 1928 by Mary Todd Lincoln's daughter in law.

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Idaho Token Collector
Greg Manos
Obituary

Greg Zane Manos, 58, passed away on July 2, 2017. He was born December 1, 1958 in Pocatello, Idaho, the only child of James and Lilly Manos.

Greg attended elementary and secondary schools in Pocatello, graduating from Highland High school and later graduating from ISU in computer science. He moved to Utah and resided in Midvale until 2003 and then moved back to Pocatello and had lived there ever since.

Greg was currently retired from his computer-programming career but was always keeping himself busy with his true love of collecting.

Greg was a member of the Assumption Greek Orthodox Church in Pocatello. He was also a member of the Idaho Token Collectors and NATCA and a former member of TAMS. Greg's hobbies and interests were metal detecting, bottle digging and collecting, comic book collecting, all Idaho memorabilia; especially that of Pocatello and his loved 1978 Camaro.

Greg had no surviving immediate family, but was survived by his fiancée, Marla Scollick; her daughter, Susana Campos; many cousins; his aunt, Noula; and many, many dear and close friends. His parents, James and Lilly Manos, preceded him in death.

American Lutheran Publicity Bureau 500th Anniversary Medallion Commemorating the Reformation: From Conflict to Communion – The First Joint Commemoration of the Reformation – Lutherans and Roman Catholics Together

By Frederick J. Schumacher

From Conflict to Communion
THE FIRST JOINT COMMEMORATION OF THE REFORMATION
2016
2017
Martin Luther
Pope Francis
Lutherans and Roman Catholics Together
Joint Declaration on the Doctrine of Justification
John 17:21 - 23
John 15:4
Bishop's Palace
June 25, 1530
Augsburg Confession
St. Anna Church
Augsburg
Oct 31, 1999
JDDJ
Lutheran World Federation and the Roman Catholic Church
American Lutheran Publicity Bureau
Together We Confess: By Grace Alone, In Faith In Christ's Saving Work And Not Because Of Any Merit On Our Part, We Are Accepted By God And Receive The Holy Spirit, Who Renews Our Hearts While Equipping And Calling Us To Good Works.

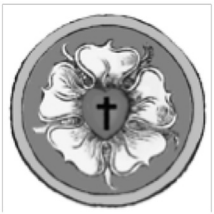
Had it not been for the invention of the printing press around 1440 by Johannes Gutenberg, the posting of Martin Luther's *Ninety-five Theses* on the door of the Castle Church in Wittenberg on October 31, 1517 might have ended in nothing more than a theological debate among the scholars and students at the University of Wittenberg. But the printing press enabled Luther's *Theses* to be known throughout Europe in a matter of days. But what is far from being known is that the 16th century also witnessed the flowering of new means for striking medals and coins. Artists, sculptors, woodcutters, and other craftsmen could now make these durable miniature pieces of art to propagate the reform of the church creatively through the words of Scripture, symbols and stories from the life of Luther and events of the Reformation. For a rather low price, the new middle class arising in Europe could collect these objects that were easy to store, display and transport. The expectation was that they would be treasured by future generations, bringing to remembrance events of which their ancestors were a part. It has been said that not only the printing press spread the Reformation but also the medal and coin press.

Luther has remained through the years a popular subject of numismatic art and it is estimated that there are now close to four thousand different medals associated with Luther and the Reformation, the earliest going back to 1520. Not all of these medals, however, have been favorable to Luther. One issued in 1917 shows Luther on one side and on the reverse the inscription, "Luther the Swine, a filthy mind, a corrupt soul, enemy of Christ's Church." At the first centennial celebration of the Reformation in 1617 a medal was issued by the Roman Catholics with an image of the sun on one side and the inscription, "The constant age of the church. It shines still after one thousand six hundred and seventeen years without changing." The reverse shows the moon, a symbol of continual changes, and has the words, "The inconsistent novelties of the heresies as they change their form sixteen hundred times in one hundred years." The Lutherans had their medals too. Hundreds of different variations of images of the Pope and when rotated 180 degrees he becomes a devil. On the other side a cardinal and when rotated he becomes a court jester or fool.

To the best of my knowledge the American Lutheran Publicity Bureau has issued the first positive medal in the history of medals produced by the Lutherans and Catholics to highlight how far both churches have come— from wars being fought against one another—to the last 50 years of ecumenical dialogue and the growing appreciation of one another's ministries to the 500th Anniversary of the Reformation—the event that split the Western Church—being commemorating together. Beginning on October 31, 2016 Pope Francis and leaders of the Lutheran World Federation commemorated the beginning of the 500 Commemoration worshiping together in the Swedish Lutheran Cathedral in Lund. There Pope Frances even wearing a red stole worn by Lutheran Clergy over many years on the Sunday the Reformation has been remembered.

Design Concept of the Obverse:
Lutherans and Roman Catholic Together

The 2017 medal depicts Luther in his doctor's robe and hat based on an oil painting by Lucas Cranach the Elder (1529) and holding a book with German inscription on it, HEILIGE SCHRIFT (= Holy Scripture) in his right hand and facing very slightly toward Pope Francis. Francis is wearing a cassock with a short shoulder cape (pellegrina) and pectoral cross with image of Christ standing from the center of the cross to the bottom holding a lamb over his shoulders and filling the cross bar behind him with numerous sheep to his left and right. At the top of the cross there is a descending dove, symbolizing the Holy Spirit.



Above Luther's shoulder on the left is his crest (coat-of-arms or rose) that he designed and said was a compendium of his theology: The cross set on the heart reminded him that faith in the crucified Christ saves us. The heart placed on the rose shows that faith brings joy, comfort and peace into bloom, and the ring around the seal attests that in Christ we will live eternally.

Above Pope Francis' shoulder on the right is his coat-of-arms. In descending order at the top is a three-leveled headpiece called a mitre which Francis and his predecessor, Benedict XVI, preferred over the traditional papal tiara. Below the mitre are two keys, symbols of St.Peter, and then the emblem of the Jesuits (Francis' order) of a shinning sun within which IHS (first three letters in Greek for Christ) is over a cross and toward the bottom a star and branch of spikenard, symbols respectively of St. Mary and St. Joseph. Spikenard is a plant from which ointment for making perfume is taken (Matthew 26: 7-9, Mark 14: 3-8, John 12: 3).

Above the heads of Luther and Pope Francis in a circle is a dove, symbolic of the Holy Spirit, descending upon them, and here being reminiscent of part of Luther's explanation of the Third Article of the Apostles' Creed in his *Small Catechism*, that it is the Third Person of the Holy Trinity that "calls, gathers, enlightens, and sanctifies the whole Christian Church… ."

To the right of the dove is the date **OCT. 31/ 2016**, and between the tow of them the words **Lund / Sweden**, the location of the Lutheran Cathedral where Pope Frances with representatives of worldwide Lutheranism and the Roman Catholic Church marked the beginning of the yearlong Lutheran- Roman Catholic Commemoration of the Reformation expressed in the encircling inscription: **FROM CONFLICT TO COMMUNION** / **The First Joint Commemoration of the Reformation** // **2016 // 2017** // **Lutheran and Roman Catholics Together**.

Below the images of Luther and Pope Francis are two olive branches joined at the center with a bow. Olive branches on medals have always symbolized peace and reconciliation.

Design Concept of the Reverse:
Issue That Divided Resolved in 1999 Agreement

Joint Declaration on the Doctrine of Justification
John 17:21 - 23
John 15:4
Bishop's Palace
June 25, 1530
Augsburg Confession
American Lutheran Publicity Bureau
St. Anna Church
Augsburg
Oct 31, 1999
JDDJ
Lutheran World Federation and the Roman Catholic Church
Together We Confess: By Grace Alone, In Faith In Christ's Saving Work And Not Because Of Any Merit On Our Part, We Are Accepted By God And Receive The Holy Spirit, Who Renews Our Hearts While Equipping And Calling Us To Good Works.

In the center of the medal is a 1530 drawing of the **Bishop's Palace** in the German City of Augsburg that divides two important documents presented in this city involving Lutherans and Roman Catholics. Above the palace the date **June 25, 1530** and name of a Lutheran document, the **Augsburg Confession**. On that date and place seven Lutheran princes and two imperial fee cities presented the Augsburg Confession, written by Philipp Melanchthon, to the Emperor Charles V. The Confession contained thirty-five articles with the first twenty-one articles setting forth that the followers of Luther did not dissent to any articles of faith from Catholic teaching. The remaining seven articles outline abuses that had come to the Western church in the centuries immediately preceding the Reformation. On August 3 the Roman Catholic Church replied with a rebuttal rejecting thirteen of the articles and on September 22 a written reply of rejection by Rome was given to the Lutherans called the *Confutation*. On that same day the

Emperor refused to accept the Lutheran response and the Lutheran Church came into existence followed by wars and bitterness over the centuries.

Below the 1530 image of the Bishop's Palace in Augsburg, in that very same city there are the words the words, **St. Anna Church** (built in 1521 as a Roman Catholic Church and later became Lutheran in 1545) and the significant Reformation **Date of October 31** but this time in **1999.** It was in this church where some 50 years of theological dialogue bore significant fruit in a new document signed by representatives of the **Lutheran World Federation and the Roman Catholic Church** called the Joint Declaration on the Doctrine of Justification (JDDJ). The primary theological issue that resulted in the Reformation and separation of the two churches was resolved in the agreement: **Together We Confess: By Grace Alone, In Faith In Christ's Saving Work And Not Because Of Any Merit On Our Part, We Are Accepted By God And Receive The Holy Spirit, Who Renews Our Hearts While Equipping And Calling Us To Good Works.** (JDDJ, paragraph 15).

Above the palace are two hands reaching out to clasp each other, symbolizing friendship, and perhaps one day, full unity. (A medal from 1855 commemorating the 300th Anniversary of the Peace of Augsburg has a similar image.)

Encircling the medal is the inscription: **Joint Declaration on the Doctrine of Justification / John 17:21 -23 / John 15: 4 // American Lutheran / Publicity Bureau.**

At the far left side of the palace immediately under the open door in the gate, ETS / JTS (= signatures of the artists).

While the concept and design for this medallion came from Frederick J. Schumacher, the drawings of the obverse and reverse were by his grandchildren, Emma Tomiko Schumacher, 15 years old, with John Taylor Schumacher, 17 years old. It is their hope that someday they will be able to receive Holy Communion with their friends in the Roman Catholic Church. The designer of this medal believes this day will come during their lifetimes.

Produced by New Orleans Mint, Inc. New Orleans, LA. Mintage: 170 total medallions = 85 antique bronze (5 with loops); 50 antique silver (5 with loops); 10 silver matte (4 with loops); 25 gold matte (4 with loops). For more information go to ALPB.org.

Frederick J. Schumacher is Pastor Emeritus of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church in White Plains, NY where he served for forty years and the retired Executive Director of the American Lutheran Publicity Bureau where he served for over twenty years. An avid collector of medals of Martin Luther and the Reformation he is the recipient of two TAMS awards: The Segel Literary Award in 1985, "Luther's Greatness Reflected in Numismatic Art," and the Bronze Literary Award in 2000, "Martin Luther's Katharina von Bora on Medals and Paper." He presently has two exhibits of Medals of Martin Luther and his wife Katharina von Bora at the Lutheran School of Theology at Chicago and Princeton Theological Seminary.

Errata

TAMS Journal 57:4

Old Abe and the Army of the American Eagle
By David Schenkman

We inadvertently omitted a paragraph and two captions in the last issue. The included a reference to an Old Abe publication referenced on page 108. The missing paragraph is reproduced below for those who want to pursue the reference Dave mentioned in his text.

"For those interested in reading more about Old Abe's escapades, both during and after the war, numerous articles and books have been written about the famous bird over the years. One of them, a book written by Richard H. Zeitlin and published in 1986 by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, is titled, appropriately enough, *Old Abe the War Eagle*. It is a very entertaining account of the eagle's life."

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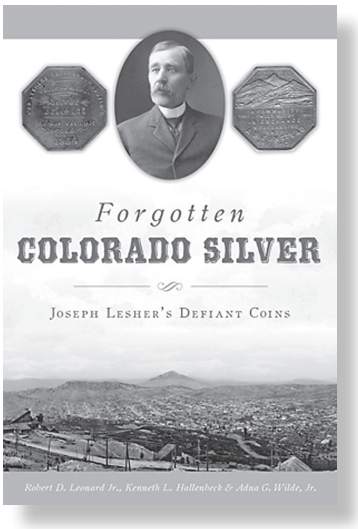
Forgotten Colorado Silver "Joseph Lesher's Defiant Coins"

Authors: Robert D. Leonard Jr., Kenneth L. Hallenbeck & Adna G. Wilde, Jr.
The History Press, Charleston, SC, 2017,

Reviewed by John and Nancy Wilson, NLG



Forgotten Colorado Silver, "Joseph Lesher's Defiant Coins," was authored by, Robert D. Leonard Jr., Kenneth L. Hallenbeck & Adna G. Wilde, Jr. It was published by The History Press, Charleston, SC, in 2017 with 126 pages, black and white photos and is softbound. Mr. Leonard has been studying Lesher Dollars since the 1960s. The reference is an in-depth study of Lesher Dollars and the issuers who used them in every day commerce. The authors say the person most responsible for seeing this new, authoritative account of the Lesher Dollars through to completion is Robert S. Kincaid. Mr. Wilde's research on the subject was used extensively.

The Cripple Creek mining district, covered in the first chapter, told how the town got its name in the 1870s. Robert Womack was the first to discover gold in Cripple Creek and a photo of him is shown. The amounts of gold and silver produced in the city is given. There is a discussion about how the Constitution gives Congress the power to coin money and regulate its value. In 1830 Templeton Reid tested the government monopoly on coining money. His mint, which eventually failed, was soon followed by other mints mostly in the Western states. Also discussed was President Cleveland repealing the Sherman Act, and William Jennings Bryan advocacy for free silver.

Free Silver advocate Joseph Lesher who was a pioneer, promoter and minter who was born in Ohio on July 12, 1838 and passed away in Victor, CO, on the 4th of July in 1918. His early life is covered from his birth in Ohio, military service, and his move to Colorado in 1865 and his opening a mine near Central, CO., and his interests in others. His occupation was listed in the records as being in real estate, though his diversified interests included an ice cream stand in Mound City. Between 1900 and 1903, he worked with the "Referendum Dollar scheme." They even had government bureaucracy back in his days. He moved to Nevada to prospect for silver in 1906 and his mine was found to have 5000 ounces of silver to the ton, but he never took advantage of it. He was still prospecting at the age of 75. His great financial problems began in 1914 and when he died in 1918 his wife wrote the Bureau of Pensions saying that she didn't have enough money for his funeral services. Mrs. Lesher sent a letter to F. Zerbe in 1934 stating that, no one took him to be over 65 years old and his hair was not grey. With the repeal of the Sherman Act in 1893, Lesher "decided that if the Treasury wouldn't buy any more silver to coin into dollars, then he would." By 1900 his "Referendum Dollar," came into fruition and Joseph Lesher became more than a footnote in history.

After the repeal of the Sherman Act in 1893 and as a result, the price of silver dropping, Colorado was devastated. The Colorado Governor in 1893 wanted the state to buy silver, and send it to Mexico to be coined into dollars, returned to the state and placed into circulation. His colleagues in the legislature didn't like the idea and called them "fandango dollars." Joseph Lesher came on the scene in 1900 and "The Lesher Referendum Dollar was soon minted; though the 1864 Act forbade silver coinage of any kind. Also described are the trials and tribulations of minting the Lesher Dollars, the sale of them, many newspaper articles, the patents and designs. He was able to foil all the efforts of the Secret Service to shut him down. No Lesher Dollars were ever seized; all that he lost was his first set of dies."

The authors did a masterful job of compiling in one place all the known information on the issuers of the dollars. They also went the extra mile in bringing new and valuable information on the subject. Several chapters in the reference cover everything regarding the issuers involvement with the Lesher Referendum Dollars starting with the: A. B. Bumstead issues, other types followed by J. M. Slusher, Sam Cohen, D. Q. Klein & Co., Geo. Mullen, Boyd Park, W. C. Alexander, Goodspeed & Co., J. E. Nelson & Co., W. F. White Merc. Co, H. Stein, H. H. Rosser and A. W. Clark. The authors gave known census and research figures but do not give exact rarities (R-1 to R-10), which constantly change. The authors did have in the reference estimates of original mintage in very case.

It appears that F. Zerbe was the earliest to research and collect Lesher Dollars, which were catalogued by the American Journal of Numismatics in 1917 and listed by Zerbe numbers. Lesher dollar dies are listed by Zerbe number. The mintages mentioned by Lesher in 1913 were between 2000 to 3000. The following year Zerbe was told by Lesher that 3500 were struck and Zerbe concluded that about 3000 pieces were struck. In 1978 Wilde knew of just 384 pieces, but as of the date of this writing the total is now about 600. It might be impossible to obtain a complete type set at present. However, a set of one of each major type--Zerbe 1, inscription only, Zerbe 2 or 3--Bumstead type, and an Imprint type of any issuers, is certainly possible.

This is the most comprehensive listing of the issuers ever written. The Bibliography gives you the sources of information for this reference. In summery the book is great for both the collector and non-collector of Lesher dollars. For information on obtaining this reference, it is listed at $21.99 and can be purchased from Arcadia Publishing, 420 Wando Park Boulevard, Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464 – www.arcadiapublishing.com. Also at other locations: Amazon.com, BarnesandNoble.com, Books-A-Million, or any bookstore.

Forgotten Colorado Silver
"Joseph Lesher's Defiant Coins"

by Robert Leonard (History Press, Arcadia Publications, 2017)

Review by Fred Holabird

Every now and then, an obscure part of numismatics can teach us about regional history. Such is the case with Joseph Lesher of Victor Colorado, an outpost of the massively important Cripple Creek, but located on the east side of the mountain. Lesher was nearly lost to history, except for the enterprising Robert Leonard, who built on the research of Robert S. Kincaid and others to dig up new information on Lesher and his contemporaries. Leonard is also author of the second edition of Breen-Gillio's classic Fractional Gold book, and himself a serious numismatist with many areas of specialty. Leonard's new book on Lesher Dollars is the new standard for this fascinating collecting field.

In 1900, a resourceful merchant in a major western mining camp came up with a not-so-unique idea – making silver "tokens", all in a $1 denomination to be distributed by local merchants. This also came under the guise of a private mint, long outlawed by the Fed. The Lesher Dollar advertised the wonderful nature of the mining camp- Cripple Creek, and the maker, Lesher, placed the names of various merchants on them, made specifically for these merchants to distribute as money to their clients.

The Lesher story was historically investigated long ago by Farran Zerbe and has since been explored by other authors on rare occasions. Leonard brings a new and concise summary to the table, long needed, since the other publications are out of date and lacked the stories that Leonard tells. For the first time, an author has investigated the many merchants who worked with Lesher to distribute his silver dollars, which, by the way, are in the shape of one of America's greatest coins, octagonal (viz $50 gold "slug"). Leonard offers good detailed accounts of the merchants in single chapters, and tells many fascinating stories along the way, complete with the possible location of a missing hoard of Lesher Dollars. Another fascinating section discusses Leorard's original work with the Secret Service files on Lesher.

Leonard also took the opportunity to introduce the reader to the mining history of the Cripple Creek region, though to a mining man like myself, we'd like to see much more, as is our nature! Just so you don't miss the key point, Cripple Creek is one of America's great mining districts, having produced in excess of 21 million ounces, according to the Colorado Geologic Survey (1990 - probably closer to 25 million ounces today) – even more than the incredible Comstock Lode!

While numismatists have heard of Lesher because of these beautiful coins, the regularly sourced written historical record is nearly void, hence the great value of Leonard's new book. Well known classic Colorado historians such as Leroy Hafen, or Wilbur Stone have no mention of this enigmatic man who offered a change in the local monetary system that promoted Colorado silver mining.

While Leonard's book tells us many new fascinating stories, there are more to be told, which is why this book will get folks to start thinking about Colorado coinage. A History Press publication, Leonard's book has tons more text than their usual picture friendly books on local history. While the photographs of the coins themselves could easily be improved, Leonard's book is a must-read for anyone enjoying American coinage. It's a "keeper."

As a side note, the recent annual ANA National Coin Show in Denver featured a fabulous display of the different Lesher Dollars. I spent several hours there with book in hand.

Mavericks continued from page 150...

18878
525 GILLIS
GOOD FOR / 10¢ / IN TRADE
21mm Rd Br

18879
H. MOEHRING (Inc) / GOOD FOR / 5¢ / LOAF BREAD
F. MESSMER / MFG. CO. / ST. LOUIS
23mm Rd Br

In Memory of
Charles J. Ricard

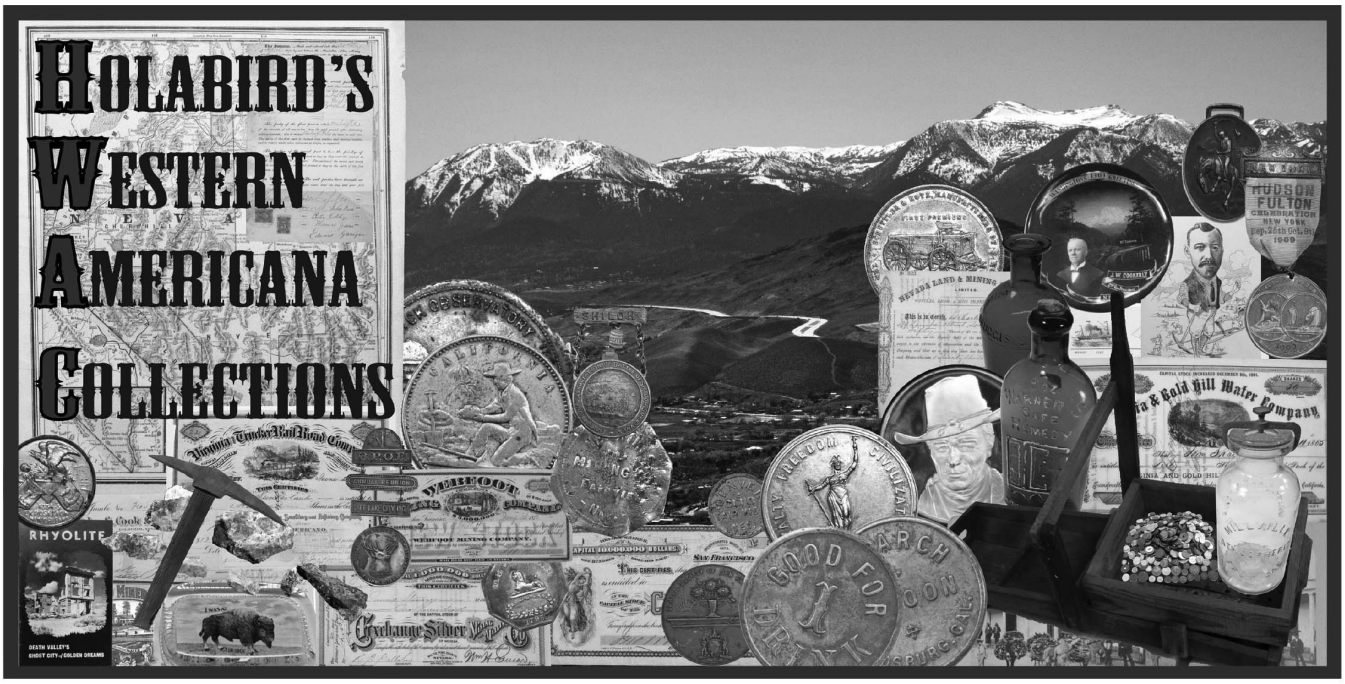
We are saddened to report that past TAMS President Charles J. Ricard passed away on August 14, 2017 at the age of 87. Charles was a longtime treasurer of TAMS and served as president from 1992 to 1994. He received the TAMS Medal of Merit in 1977 and again in 1987 for his service as treasurer from 1972 to 1986. His son and TAMS member, Marc Ricard, and his daughter Linnea Brown survive him. Marc reports that his father was a bank auditor, writer, teacher, numismatist, and scholar, who devoted his life to his three passions: his family, his profession, and his numismatic endeavors.

Charles J. Ricard received the ANA Farran Zerbe Award in 2003 on behalf of his family's 100-year involvement with the ANA. His great-grandfather, John C. Lighthouse, began building an impressive collection of American coins and paper money in 1860 and joined the ANA in 1903. He moved to San Francisco in 1905 and had removed his collection from storage in 1906 to share it with Farran Zerbe. That decision saved his collection from the destruction of the 1906 earthquake. Charles N. Ricard, grandson of Lighthouse and uncle of Charles J., inherited the collecting bug and was one of the founding members of TAMS. Uncle Charles kindled his nephew's interest in numismatics with the gift of an 1880 silver dollar following hand surgery when he was eight years old.

The younger Charles attended meetings of the Rochester Numismatic Association as a guest because of his youth and was elected a junior member when he turned 18. John Jay Pittman and George J. Bauer were his mentors as he developed his collecting interests. He became their youngest president in 1960. He joined the ANA in 1952. With a background in banking, he chaired the ANA Audit Committee and was member of numerous committees.

Besides his service to TAMS, Charles was president of the Chicago Coin Club, president of the ANA's 1891 Club, treasurer of the 1956 ANA convention in Chicago, and Honorary General Chairman of the 2011 World's Fair of Money. He authored several articles in the *TAMS Journal* and *The Numismatist*. In addition to the Farran Zerbe Award, he received the ANA Glenn Smedly Memorial Award, an ANA Medal of Merit, ANA Lifetime Achievement Award, and an ANA Presidential Award. He was a banker/bank auditor, a member of the U. S. Assay Commission in 1965, and received the Numismatic News Numismatic Ambassador Award in 1987.

With all the honors he received as a numismatist, perhaps the highest honor was bestowed by his son Marc when he remembered Charles as a loving and faithful husband, father, and friend, but most of all, a good man.



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Reno, NV 89511

Email or call for a free catalog 775-851-1859 or toll free 844-HWACRNO Brock, Andy, Joe, Travis

The American Israel Numismatic Association issues medal commemorating the Balfour Declaration, the Reunification of Jerusalem, and AINA's 50th anniversary

The American Israel Numismatic Association has issued a triple-commemorative medal to celebrate its 50th anniversary and two historic events in the history of Israel. The design concepts by Mel Wacks, were refined and sculpted by renowned medalist Heidi Wastweet. Mel has been President of AINA for 15 years, and Heidi Wastweet has created over 1000 coins, medals, and tokens since 1987. In 2010, Heidi was invited to serve a four year term on the Citizen's Coinage Advisory Committee for the U.S. Mint and is now serving her second term.

The obverse commemorates the 100th anniversary of the Balfour Declaration; it features a portrait of the United Kingdom's Foreign Secretary Arthur James Balfour and the historic text from his letter sent on November 2, 1917 to Walter Rothschild, 2nd Baron Rothschild, a leader of the British Jewish community, for transmission to the Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland: "His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national homeland for the Jewish people."

The reverse pictures the Israeli Defense Forces liberating the Western Wall in Jerusalem's Old City on June 7th, 1967. Triumphant Brigadier General Shlomo Goren, later to become the Chief Rabbi of Israel, is shown holding a Torah and sounding the shofar (ram's horn), as Israeli soldiers honor their comrades killed in combat. Rabbi Goren then recited "Le-*shana HA-ZOT be-Yerushalayim ha-b'nuya, be-yerushalayim ha-atika!"*—a portion of which is featured on the medal: "THIS YEAR IN A REBUILT JERUSALEM-5727." The legend also includes: "REUNIFICATION OF JERUSALEM JUNE 7, 1967."

The third commemoration is inscribed on the edge: "AINA 50th ANNIVERSARY 1967-2017."

Tiny mintages are limited to just 250 bronze, 100 pure 2 ½ oz. silver and 50 gold-plated pure 2 ½ oz. silver 2-inch high relief medals, produced by Medallic Art Company—available at $50 for bronze, $200 for pure silver, $250 for gold-plated pure silver, and $485 for a 3-piece set. Add $5 per order for shipping. Each serial numbered triple-commemorative medal comes with a certificate of authenticity and metal display stand. Mention that you read about these medals in the TAMS Journal and take 20% discount. To order call 818-225-1348 or send check to AINA, PO Box 20255, Fountain Hills, AZ 85269.

AINA publishes The Shekel, The Journal of Israel and Jewish History and Numismatics, quarterly. Dues are $25 per year in U.S. For further information visit www.theshekel.org.

1863 CIVIL WAR TOKEN
F-184/427 j
HUNTING DOGS - UNION
MS 65
3149890-003
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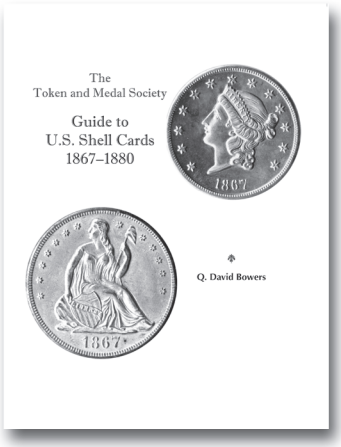
TAMS Publications

The Token and Medal Society promotes the research, study, and collection of tokens, medals, and exonumia along with the publication of results of studies. We have a long history of publishing important and award winning books as well as the *TAMS Journal*.



TAMS Guide to U.S. Shell Cards 1867-1880
by Q. David Bowers.
Hard-bound, 360+ pages, full color catalog of U.S. Shell Cards. The first book-length treatment of these early examples of American advertising tokens. Over 1,000 shell cards described and most illustrated in color. The study inludes a history of shell cards, their makers, and rarity information for many pieces.
Price: $55.00 TAMS Members Price: $40.00
Shipping and Handling: $5.00

Still Available

West Virginia Merchant Tokens by David E. Schenkman
Price: $55.00 • Member's price: $44.00 • Shipping and Handling $5.00.

Arkansas Trade Tokens by Tom H. Robinson
Price: $32.50 • Member's price: $26.00 • Shipping and Handling $3.00.

Bryan Money by Fred Schornstein
Price: $29.95 • Member's price: $24.00 • Shipping and Handling $3.00.

California Tokens by Charles V. Kappen [Limited Supply]
Price: $45.00 • Member's price: $36.00 • Shipping and Handling $5.00.

Louisiana Trade Tokens by Louis Crawford and Glyn Farber
Price: $44.95 • Member's price: $36.00 • Shipping and Handling $3.00.

The Medals of Franklin by Phil W. Greenslet
Price: $39.95 • Member's price: $32.00 • Shipping and Handling $3.00.

South Carolina Tokens by Tony Chibbaro
Price: $49.95 • Member's price: $39.00 • Shipping and Handling $5.00.

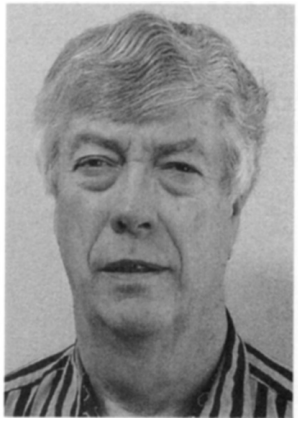
The Tokens, Checks, Metallic Tickets, Passes and Tallies of the British Caribbean
by Bob Lyall Price: $35.00 • Member's price: $28.00 • Shipping and Handling $3.00.

Donations (including shipping and handling) should be made payable to The Token and Medal Society and sent to:

c/o Mark Lighterman
5224 West SR 46 #408
Sanford, FL 32771-9230

MAVERICKS

By John D. Mutch



Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps are very useful research tools in certain instances. They provide "snapshots in time" of the layout of many cities and towns, including many villages which are now considered ghost towns. In most cases, the names associated with structures are not given, but often prominent buildings are identified by name. In general, the type of business is shown.

Access to these maps has long been limited - few physical bound volumes of the maps are to be found, but many have been microfilmed. Now, the Library of Congress is making available online versions of Sanborn maps on their website. They are currently in the midst of a program to have all states - maps from the late 1880s through the early 1960s - online by 2020. Check www.loc.gov for this reference.

MAVERICK ATTRIBUTIONS

1226: SIGNAL CIGAR STORE / F. M. S. / 148 6TH ST., Portland, OR
Attributed by: John Byars, Bill Mullins, Richard Greever
References: 1905 Portland, OR City Directory (Signal Saloon - Frank Griffith, Prop. - 148 6th), (Fred M. Simonton - Cigars - 148 6th)

6457: L. H. REHKOP, Carbondale, PA
Attributed by: John Mutch
Reference: 1903 Carbondale, PA City Directory (Louis H. Rehkop - Cigar manufacturer, saloon, & prop. Hotel Germania - 39 S. Main)

12643: ROLLSTONE LOGE D. O. H., Fitchburg, MA
Attributed by: Larry Larvens
References: 21 Aug 1903 Fitchburg Sentinel (Funeral conducted by the Rollstone Loge, No. 573, D. O. H.), Wikipedia (The German Order of Harugari, or Der Deutsche Orden der Harugari, is a mutual benefit and cultural association of German Americans.)

15457: F. RITTIMANN, Cincinnati, OH
Attributed by: John Mutch
References: 1904-06 Cincinnati, OH City Directories (Frank Rittimann - Saloon - 617 W. McMicken Av), 1907-18 (651 W. McMicken Av), 1920 Census (Keeper-Soft Drink Parlor)

NEW LISTINGS

To have your mavericks listed in this column, mail them to the Maverick Editor at the address below. Please do not send "initials- or numbers-only" mavericks or other pieces with only a slim chance of being attributed. Since photographs or rubbings do not reproduce adequately, send the actual tokens to be photographed and listed. Package them securely, and include stamps or a check made out to me to cover return postage and insurance, indicating desired insurance valuation. As always, if you have mavericks you would like looked up in the TAMS database, e-mail or send me a list and I will be glad to check them.

John D. Mutch
7931 Crestwood Drive
Boise, ID 83704-3022
E-mail: tokens@idahovandals.com

18872
AMPHION / S. C. (All Inc)
Blank
23mm Sq Al

18873
THE OAKS / 108 / N. BDWY.
GOOD FOR / 10¢ / IN TRADE
23mm Rd Br

18874
PITTON / NOVELTY / CO.
GOOD FOR / 5 / IN TRADE
21mm Rd Br

18875
VAN DEWEGE - KINION
GOOD FOR / 5 / IN TRADE
21mm Rd Al

18876
LAFFERTY & SPENCER / GOOD FOR / 5¢ / LOAF BREAD / BAKERY (All Inc)
Plain
23mm Rd Br

18877
GOOD FOR ONE / 5¢ / DRINK / P. SEEBACH (All Inc)
Plain
28mm Rd Br

Mavericks continued on page 145...

TAMS SECRETARY'S REPORT

New Members

Mem#	Name	State	Collects	Sponsor
8630	Bernard Bathauer	FL	Tokens, foreign coins	TAMS website

Reinstated

6149	Denny Polly	TX
8168	Chris Marchase	CO

Address Change

8266	Maurice Storck	OK
8440	Anthony Lopez	CA
8596	Heath MacAlpine	OH
LM134	Harry T. Cornwall	FL
LM213	V. Gray Martin	NC
LM304	Steve Dabney	WA

Deceased

2183	Michael G. Pfefferkorn	MO

Lost Contact

3323	Fred Reed III	TX

Submitted by
Kathy Freeland
5710/16

Please note that with this issue there will be renewal envelopes for you to use for renewing your dues! We appreciate your prompt payment for the following year (2018) and look forward to many more years of you subscribing!

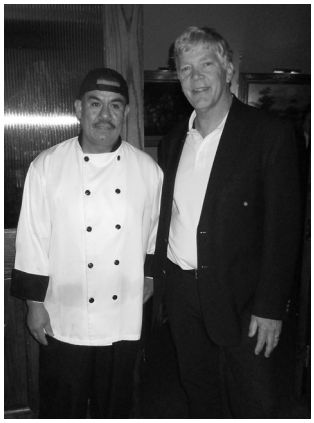
TAMS BANQUET AND AUCTION IN DENVER HUGE SUCCESS

Report by Kathy Freeland | Photos by John Wilson

On Wednesday, August 2nd, the Token and Medal Society celebrated its 57th year of existence with a great banquet at Maggiano's Little Italy in Denver, Colorado. Almost 40 people were in attendance for the banquet, which included 2 appetizers, 2 salads, 4 entrees and 2 desserts served family style along with beverages. The meal was exceptional, and president Fred Holabird personally thanked the chef who came to our room to accept our thanks!

Highlights of the banquet included the following:

Awarding of the 25 year pins to the 3 members present:
David Sundman, Marilyn Reback, Ed Herman



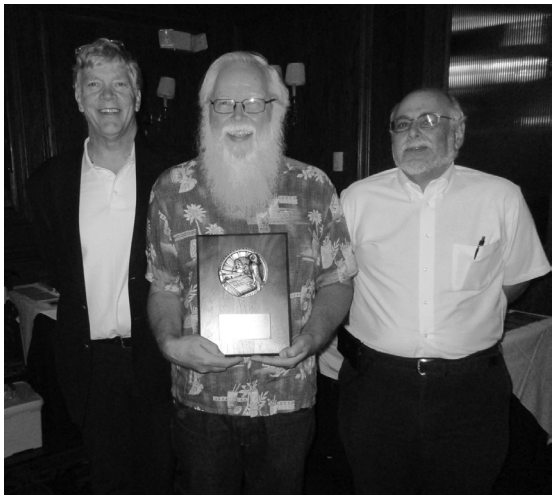
Fred introduces Maggiano's chef responsible for our excellent banquet.

President Fred Holabird and Secretary Kathy Freeland present 25-year pins.

Awarding of the Medal of Merit

– received by a very surprised Bill Hyder

Fred announces the recipient of the 2017 TAMS Medal of Merit.



Fred Holabird and Mark Lighterman pose with Bill Hyder following the presentation of the Medal of Merit.

Bob Leonard announced the recipient of the Ben and Sylvia Odesser Award:

Dr. Ira Rezak and Tsadik Kaplan, "Buttons of Tears and Blood," in the July-Sept. 2016 issue of *The Shekel*.

Awarding of the Mishler Cataloging Awards:

Peter Irion presents the first place Mishler Cataloging Award to Neil Musante.

Peter Irion presents David Schenkman with the third place Mishler Award.

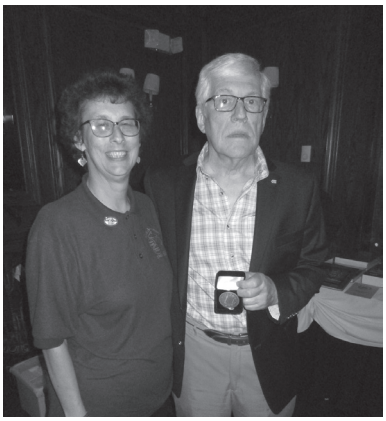
1st Place:
Medallic Washington
by Neil Musante

2nd Place:
Tokens of Korea 1960 – 2000
by Patrick R. O'Donnell

3rd Place:
The System Scrip Makers of Western Ohio
by Eric Schena and David Schenkman
(*TAMS Journal* Supplement Sept. – Oct. 2016)

Awarding of the Literary Awards from the 2016 TAMS Journal:

Kathy Freeland presents Dennis Tucker with his third place Bronze Literary Award.



Kathy Freeland presents David Schenkman with his third place Bronze Literary Award.

First:
Bob Lyall "And the Government Paid for Us Both to Go to Ireland Island"

Second:
Jerry F. Schimmel "Chinese-American Tokens: More Samples"

Third:
Dennis Tucker "Tarnished Gold: The Unlikely Birth, Troubled Life, and Potential Comeback of the U.S. Mint's American Arts Gold Medallions, Part 2"
Received the next day

Third:
David E. Schenkman "The Camp Family Dynasty; An American Success Story, Part 2"
Received award here

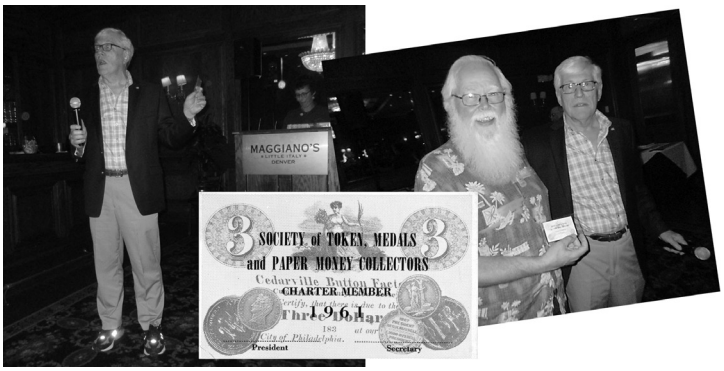
Door Prizes Awarded

Thanks to Paul Cunningham, Peter Irion, and Bill Hyder, there were enough door prizes for all in attendance to receive one! Prizes ranged from copies of the great books that are in the TAMS Inventory stored by Paul, several duplicate copies of books in the TAMS Library, and a collection of Bicentennial medals with first day covers.

Auction for TAMS

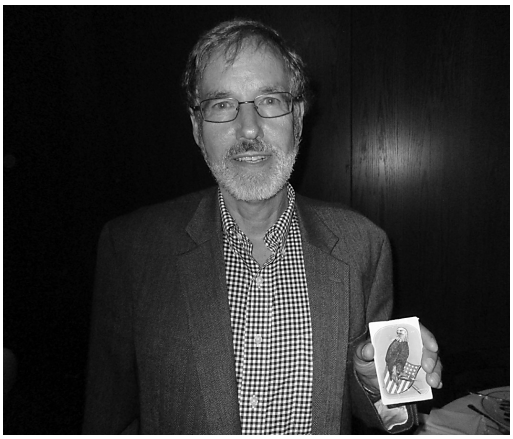
There were many wonderful items donated for the TAMS auction. Thanks to all who donated! Over $1177 was raised for TAMS! Pictures shown here include the following:

Bill Hyder with the Charter membership card donated by David Schenkman –1 of only a few known.



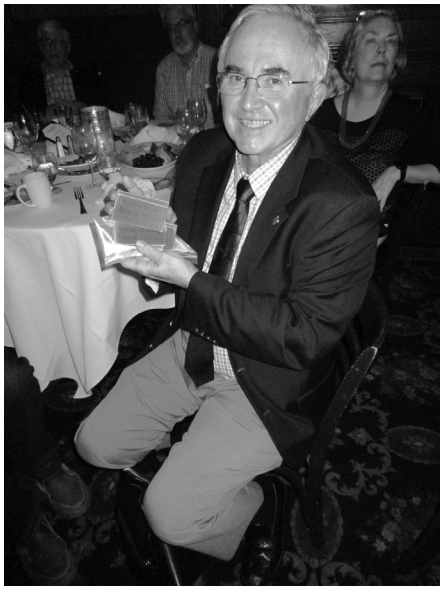
David Schenkman auctions an unissued TAMS Charter Membership Card, one of several items that brought spirited bidding. Bill Hyder takes possession as the highest bidder.

Ernie Nagy with the Old Abe card, donated by a member who bid $1.00 for it at a local coin auction. Designed to complement the article written by David Schenkman in the July/August 2017 TAMS Journal.



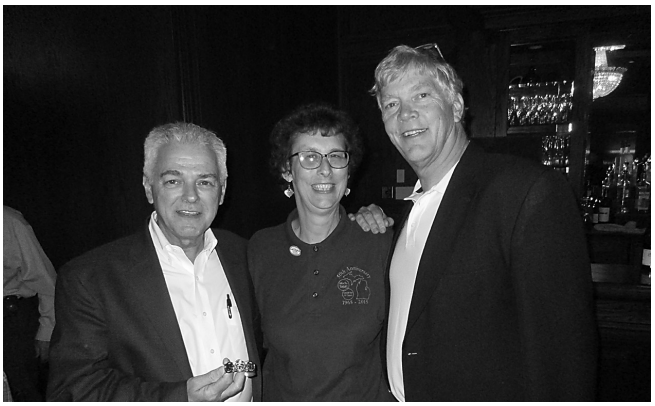
TAMS Vice President Ernie Nagy poses with his Old Abe promotional card won in the TAMS auction.

David Sundman with the 20 Magician's tickets, designed to supplement the Magician's Token book issued many years ago.



David Sundman displays his batch of Yordy Bros. Magicians and Ventriloquists tickets purchased after spirited bidding.

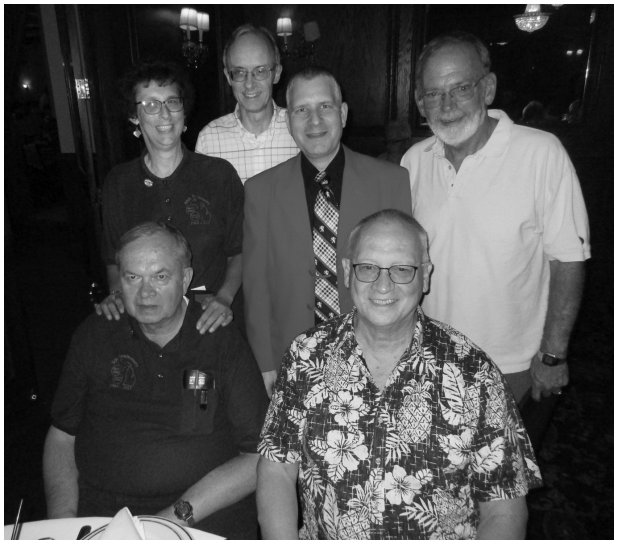
Neil Musante with Kathy Freeland after having the winning bid for a gold-plated bracelet, given to secretary Kathy by the company who made our 50-year pins!



Neil Musante poses with Kathy Freeland and Fred Holabird after posting the winning bid for a TAMS bracelet made from 50-year gold-plated member pins.

After the auction, the board members present posed for a picture of the group, which is also pictured here. Table shots were also taken. Many thanks to John Wilson, who took all the pictures, except for Dennis Tucker and Kathy Freeland, which was taken by Peter Irion on Thursday morning at Dennis' Money Talks presentation.

The TAMS Board posed for a group photo at the end of the dinner.



We look forward to next year's banquet and award presentation in Philadelphia!
Be watching for details as soon as they are made, and plan to attend!

From the President

By Fred Holabird

I am sorry to report that we received word of the passing of Charles Ricard, a past TAMS President, Treasurer, and double Medal of Merit recipient. You will find his obituary elsewhere in this issue.

We had a good turnout for both our general meeting and our banquet in Denver. Kathy Freeland is to be congratulated for arranging one of the best meals we have had in years. Bravo.

Our general membership meeting featuring a lecture by John Dean, author of *National Commemorative Medals of the United States Mint*. Again, I was pleased with the great turnout for his lecture.

I want to extend my congratulations to the 2017 TAMS Medal of Merit recipient, William D. Hyder. He was delightfully surprised and honored for recognition well earned through his service to TAMS in editing the *Journal*, maintaining our website, not to mention his service on the Board and as President. Check out the report in this issue for the names of other award winners.

You will find the annual dues envelope in the current issue of the Journal. Please help us out and return your dues promptly or use the PayPal option if that is more convenient.

Next year is an election year. We have several seats to fill on the board of directors and welcome new ideas to make TAMS a better organization and better meet your needs. The board meets once a year at the summer ANA World's Fair of Money and board members are expected to attend absent extenuating circumstances. Business is conducted via email for the remainder of the year. Watch for the call for nominations in the next issue. Now is a good time to get involved in shaping the direction of your society.

Finally, I want to thank Kathy and Dan Freeland, Jud Petrie, and others who ensured that TAMS was represented on the bourse floor at the ANA annual World's Fair of Money. I contributed a box of tokens to help spark young numismatists' interests in exonumia. If you find yourself with an accumulation of tokens and medals acquired over the years that you don't know what to do with, consider donating to TAMS. We use the items as give-a-ways to help interest new collectors.

So-Called Dollars
from the
So-Called Guy

Quality So-Called Dollars bought and sold. I attend all of the major coin shows in the US just buying and selling So-Called Dollars. If you would like to receive more information about my services or would like to be added to my sales list; write, email, or call me at:

SOCalledGuy@Hotmail.com

or visit my collectors web site:

www.So-CalledDollar.com

Jeff Shevlin
1894 E. William St., Suite 4-240
Carson City, NV 89701

SoCalledGuy@Hotmail.com
Phone: (916) 955-2569

TAMS Marketplace

Each member is entitled to one free "Marketplace" classified of 25 words per issue. Additional words (or ads) are accepted, but must be accompanied by payment of 10¢ per word. Ads over 25 words that are not accompanied by payment may be edited to the 25-word limit. Only ads related to exonumia will be accepted and must be different in each issue. Ads for up to three issues can be submitted at one time; each should be printed or typed on a separate sheet of paper or e-mailed as separate attachments. **DO NOT CAPITALIZE WORDS!!!** Send to TAMS Editor/Publisher care of Bill Hyder, 128 S. Navarra Dr., Scotts Valley, CA 95066, or preferably to bsktmkr@pacbell.net.

Wanted US Military on Taiwan: Club 63, Falcon Club, MAAG, Magambo Club, Shu Linkou, Taipei Air Station, etc. Email Jim at contursi@hotmail.com. Thanks.

Zettler – World's Fair Chicago 1933 Industry Research medal -$199; Major. Harrison 1840 Hero of Tippecanoe- $45 email – nancyk@windtream.net Ye Old Coin Shop, Young Harris, GA 30582-2518

Queen Anne Packing Co. - Queen Ann, MD, 3 Different Brass Picker Tokens $ 4.00 + SASE (70 Cents Postage). Kawalec Box 4281 Clifton, NJ 07012 owlprowler@aol.com

Panama-Pacific Expo: *The Story of the Exposition* by Frank Morton Todd, five vols. (1921) Hardbound, generally good condition but with shelf wear, occasional pen or pencil marks on the flyleaves, light foxing in places, one flyleaf is partially loose. Available for $250 from Jerry Schimmel: jschim40@sbcglobal.net or P.O. Box 40888 San Francisco 94140.

Wanted: South Dakota real estate or land tokens. Joe Elrod, 5433 US Hwy 221, Sparta, NC28675

Buying and Selling. Jewish related coins, tokens, paper all types of exonumia and ephemera. Bill Rosenblum, P.O. Box 785, Littleton CO 80160-0785. Bill@Rosenblumcoins.com

Wanted Columbus, Ohio CWT Dan Rich drich@columbus.rr.com or bring to Columbus Coin Show 3rd Sunday every month!

WANTED!! Good for / One Meal / Bird Bros. // Manuf'd. by / C. W. Wadsworth / Springfield, O. round, brass (TC-#276525 attributed to Passaic, NJ) Ja.brokamp7@gmail.com.

A & P / Bar // Good For / 5c / In Trade. Red Fibre, oct, 21mm. $ 1.00 & SASE (70 Cents Postage) Kawalec Box 4281 Clifton, NJ 07012.

WANTED: The Keister-Blough Co. token good for $1.00 on a suit (Wooster, Ohio). Ray Leisy, ally1953@sssnet.com.

Selling: TAMS Assemblage Medals 1964-2008, an incomplete set of 98 medals (17 are duplicates) and 23 are silver. Email vince.swift@comcast.net for Email PDF list.

Wanted USA WW2 Internment Camp tokens and POW paper Chits. I need scarce pieces, have trades or $. davideseelye@gmail.com

Wanted: Coin Club Medals Email available club medals, especially Token and Medal Society, to Eric Goossens at eric_goossens@yahoo.com

Wanted the following 1914 ingle tokens: E C Swigart, R E L Good & Merriman's Grocery. Email to inglecal@sbcglobal.net

Thum's White Elephant Bowling Alleys 60+ page B&W pamphlet of 25 year span of this series. $8.00 ppd, P Lajoie, PO Box 61251, Longmeadow, Mass. 01116-1251.

For Sale: Collection of Large Lucky Souvenir Medals, 66 pcs., best offer. Call or email for list. Tom Casper, 414-425-5444 or tcasper57@hotmail.com

Send your Free 25-word ad.
Email the editor (bsktmkr@pacbell.net)

CONFEDERATE NUMISMATICA, Part 1: Forerunners through 1889. Tokens, Politicals, Coins, Currency, Medals, Badges, Ribbons, Historical Notes and Price Guide - Peter Bertram www.ConfederateNumismatica.com.

HERALDIC ART MEDAL restrikes in copper. Struck with original light-cancelled dies in copper. 2017 restrike on edge. Complete 67-medal set. Contact Pscoinphotos@gmail.com for info.

Mardi Gras 60+ page B&W pamphlet of 300+ Statue of Liberty themed doubloons. $8.00 ppd, P Lajoie, PO Box 61251, Longmeadow, Mass. 01116-1251.

Free semi annual fixed price offering of tokens, medals and assorted exonumia. Fairly priced and accuracately graded items. Norman Peters, POB 29, Lancaster, NY 14086.

Wanted BBC token from Adams & Reid, will buy or trade for this token. Dan Lute, please respond to dan@tokentrader.com

Free Price List! Full of medals, tokens including Civil War and Hard Times and So-Called Dollars. Plus lots of World's Fair memorabilia and assorted exonumia. Michael Sanders, POB 1989, Beaverton, OR 97075.

Dime Museum Tokens Wanted, such as: Hagar & Campbell's Dime Museum, Worth's Dime Museum, Robinson's Dime Museum, Bunnell's Dime Museum and similar names. wraymond@juno.com.

Cincinnati Ohio Williams' Business Directories for sale. 20 + directories and others 1874-1942. ey@fuse.net for list.

Land & Real Estate Tokens catalog by John Coffee, 110 pages. $35 postpaid in US. Michael Wehner POB 194271, San Francisco, CA 94119-4271. mf_wehner@yahoo.com

Wanted to buy/trade: Anything with an Owl or Abe Lincoln on it, Elongated coins, Pop-Out Coins. Oded Paz, P.O.Box 633, Arco, ID 83213. paz@sbcglobal.net.

Send $30 postpaid for large comprehensive New York Encased Coin Catalog, thousands of entries. Jim Lawniczak P.O. Box 14465, Cleveland, Ohio 44114; ohioencased@roadrunner.com.

French Bread Tokens for sale. List is available at smcornell@cox.net or Shane Cornell, PO Box 277, Jenks OK 74037. 918-629-0208.

Circus Tokens Wanted, such as: Campbell Circus, Schell Bros Circus, Sautell's 9 Big Shows, Barber Shows, Howes Great London Shows and similar names. wraymond@juno.com.

Wanted: Iowa trade tokens and other Iowa exonumia. Dan Anderson, 1838 Brown Deer Cove, Coralville, IA 52241, 319-337-6001, dan-anderson@uiowa.edu

Olympic pin collection, 79 mixed pins from the 1984 LA Olympics $20. Postpaid. Dr. Sol Taylor, TAMS L79, Soltaylor2@aol.com.

Wanted: Red plastic beer chip from Leo's Rosebud - I'll buy or trade for one. John Mutch, contact info in Maverick Column.

Jewish-American Hall of Fame bronze 2-inch medal commemorating Nobel Prize in Medicine winner Gertrude Elion only $18pp (regularly $45). Call Mel Wacks at (818) 225-1348.

Wanted - Reward for information leading to photographs of a 1914 Ingle token, Burley Meat Market. John Mutch - contact info in Maverick column.

Aluminum Business Cards from any state wanted by collector. Randy Partin, 1314 Keystone Pointe, Auburndale, FL 33823 email: RPAR10@VERIZON.NET

Sale: Hard Times Tokens, NGC holders and raw. Call or email Martin Maddox, 678-880-7939, maddox44@comcast.net Show "HTT" on subject line so I'll open it.

Agricultural and Mechanical Society Award Medals of the United States greatly expanded 3rd Edition. Available for preview and purchase at LuLu.com, Andrew Harkness Page.

TAMS Journal

Information for Advertisers

Advertising Restrictions

All advertisers in *TAMS Journal* must subscribe to the Token and Medal Society's code of ethical standards. The editor is vested with the right to reject any advertising he feels is not in keeping with the objectives of the Society. All ads are priced on a **CASH IN ADVANCE** basis. Further information regarding advertising is available by contacting the editor/publisher (bsktmkr@pacbell.net).

Classified Advertising

Classified ads, up to 25 words, are free to all TAMS members. Only one complimentary ad per member per issue can be accepted. All free classifieds must be re-submitted for each issue. Members submitting ads in excess of 25 words agree to pay 10 cents per word over the 25-word maximum per insertion.

Mail-Bid Advertising

Closing dates listed in mail-bid ads should be set six weeks after the issue date of the TAMS Journal in which the ad is inserted. While the Token and Medal Society endeavors to place issues in the hands of its members no later than two or three weeks following the issue date, it is not obligated to do so. All ads for mail bids must include any rules that apply to the sale in question; the term "usual rules" is not acceptable.

Advertising Rates

The rates listed below are for camera-ready copy only. Advertisers must supply all text and art work; electronic files and high-resolution (300 dpi) images or pdf files are preferred. Advertisers may be assessed an additional charge for layout and typesetting; arrangements should be made in advance with the editor/publisher.

Contract Rates

SIZE	1 ISSUE	3 ISSUES	6 ISSUES
Full Page (7.125" x 9.5")	$240	$660	$1250
Half Page (7.125" x 4.438")	$120	$330	$675
Quarter Page (3.427" x 4.438)	$ 60	$165	$330
Eighth Page (3.427" x 2.093")	$ 35	$ 85	$175

The above rates apply only when the same advertisement is run for the length of the contract. If ad copy is changed during the contract term, an additional charge may apply. The rate for advertisements on the outside back cover is $350; inside front cover or inside back cover is $250 per issue on a contract basis, subject to prior arrangement; color may be available for an additional charge. Advertisers may insert flyers in the envelopes in which the *TAMS Journal* is mailed. Contact the editor/publisher for additional information, deadlines, and fees.

Publication Deadlines Issue Date	Contract Ad Copy to Editor Prior to*
January-February	November 25
March-April	January 25
May-June	March 25
July-August	May 25
September-October	July 25
November-December	September 25

**TAMS Journal* cannot guarantee insertion of non-contract advertising copy or editorial submissions in a specific issue unless prior arrangements are made, nor can it guarantee accuracy of such. All new or one-issue advertising should be submitted with payment well in advance of the above deadlines. *TAMS Journal* will make every effort to accommodate these advertisers' wishes, but simply cannot guarantee placement of late advertising in a specific issue unless advance notice and confirmation is given. ⌫

The Editor's Notebook

As outdoor enthusiasts in the West, your editors are familiar with the abundant and intriguing examples of prehistoric paintings and carvings—rock art—found in the desert, mountains, and virtually anywhere suitable rock surfaces are found. Our members on the East coast may be less familiar with rock art, but one of the earliest sites to draw attention is Dighton Rock found in Massachusetts. Author Ray Bows grew up hearing stories from his grandfather about the rock and he remembers a metal pendant his grandfather would show off. And now he shares another medal and related exonumia that commemorate the famous rock.

John and Nancy Wilson review a new Lesher Dollar book written by members Bob Leonard and Ken Hallenbeck with posthumous contributions from Adna Wilde. The authors provide a fresh look at the businesses that issued Lesher dollars and it marks the first foray of Arcadia Publishing into the numismatic market. The release of the book was accompanied by the largest display of Lesher dollars in one place, uniting all of the known types and merchants for the first time. All four unique examples were included in the display, a wonderful opportunity for everyone who had the opportunity to see the display.

We were pleased to see Bob Lyall's first place literary award for his article about an Irish convict love token published in the 2016 March/April issue. Our second place winner, Jerry Schimmel, sent his thanks while noting that he writes to share his knowledge. Awards are not his goal. We thank all our contributors for helping make the *TAMS Journal* a success. Keep your efforts coming. We will continue awarding medals to the best contributions and our sincere thank you to all TAMS members.

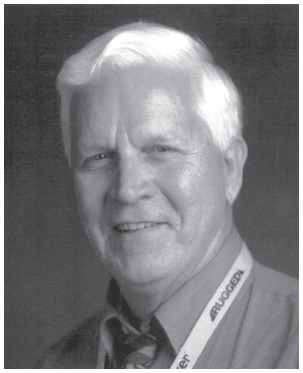
The Mishler Cataloging awards are another reminder that printed catalogs remain an important asset to collectors. We want to remind everyone of the TAMS Library as a resource for members if you are in need of research material or need to reference a catalog that you do not have in your home library. Contact Peter Irion (petervt@aol.com) for more information. A library catalog can be found on our website (tokenandmedal.org). The newest additions over the past few years are not included so contact Peter if you do not see what you want.

Finally, we want to apologize to David Schenkman for inadvertently omitting some text and captions in his article about the Old Abe token published in our last issue. Please see the errata elsewhere in this issue.

Bill Hyder, bsktmkr@pacbell.net
Fred Holabird, fredholabird@gmail.com

Fifty Years Ago in TAMS

By Paul Cunningham



Fifty Years Ago – The TAMS Journal still struggles in search of an identity! The fifth issue for the year covers October and November (the tenth and eleventh months); so what will the end of the year bring? President Bill Spilman discussed the 1000 shares of General Numismatics Corporation which Joe Segal had given to TAMS. TAMS had sold 100 of these shares, at $21.50 per each, leaving a tidy 900 shares for TAMS to hold or use as called for. Arlie Slabaugh continued to write of interesting but obscure exonumia in ***American Labor on Tokens and Medals***. Did you know that unions were formed in the 1780s in the U.S.? Some 11 medals or paper money were pictured and researched. An important article, an expanded index and catalog of ***Century of Progress***, written by Nathan Eglit, graced this issue. This is a supplement to the Aug-Oct, 1964, issue and includes some 250 new items, with pictures, and an index for all of the CoP tokens, medals, etc. An intriguing article on ***Howes Great London Shows Token*** concludes this issue.

Forty Years Ago – Doug Watson continued to publish and edit the TAMSJ and he continued to produce interesting and eye-catching issues. David Schenkman wrote ***An Introduction to Hard Rubber Tokens***, an eight-page treatise with a slew of pictures and in-depth commentary. Without looking further I'd guess that this is one of Dave's gold-medal-winning TAMS literary awards. Dave, how about publishing a book gathering all of your gold-medal-winning TAMS articles? Or, why not publish all of your ANA Numismatist articles on exonumia? ***The Swenson Brothers***, by Kent Johnson, uncovers the story of six brothers, named Swenson, who opened stores in Nebraska, Iowa and Kansas. The hardworking brothers issued some 34 different tokens and they are pictured in this article. Randy Chambers added a slug of ***South Carolina Tokens, Third Part of a Series***. Don Thrall brought to our attention ***Encased Postage Store Cards***, modern ones in this example. While these were "invented" during the Civil War, these are more of a souvenir or an advertising ilk rather than real money substitutes. Some 21 examples are pictured and described.

Thirty Years Ago – The editing) and publishing team (David Schenkman and Paul Cunningham) of the TAMS Journal had taken place to return the issues to "timely quality" for TAMS. There is a cute story describing how this transition came about but it will not be published; to hear the story you must contact either of the mentioned! Thomas Gardner tried to answer the question of what about the Civil War Token "Copper Mine Token?" ***Copper Mining During the Civil War: Reflections on the Origins of the Copper Mine Token*** is one of the most provocative articles to appear in the TAMS Journals over the years. Read it. Another article, though shorter than the previous, explores the ***Shape for Place: Herrings & Co. in the Netherlands East Indies***. Some other quality articles in this issue: Gerald Johnson's ***Haunted? The Biron White House;*** Saul B. Needleman, Ph. D.'s ***The Farthing Token as an Economic Necessity***; and Robert D. Marcus, ***A Medal for Stonewall*** [Note that this article seems to have a connection with politics in the United States in August of 2017!].

Twenty Years Ago - Former TAMS President Hal V. Dunn weaves an interesting tale of ***Virgil Earp… and the Mystery of his Sawtelle Token***, which is pictured in the article. David Schenkman adds more pictures and descriptions in ***Counterfeit, Restrike and Fantasy Token Update***. Norman Peterson explains ***"Sooting" an inexpensive method to prepare quality token pictures***. Sooting is used when you don't have a camera nor aluminum foil! ***Ken Hallenbeck reports on butterfly tokens in Kuranda, in Australia.***

Ten Years Ago – Arlie Slabaugh died in late 2007; his obituary is in this issue. The report on the ANA convention was replete with descriptions and pictures too. Howard Weinberger wrote of ***The Most Important Medals of the 21st Century***, curiously, they are all space exploration medals and were made by the Robbins Company! The American Numismatic Society was reported to have assisted in an exhibit of ***Theodore Roosevelt, Augustus Saint-Gaudens and America's most beautiful coin*** [the twenty-dollar gold piece].

Articles Wanted

Contact the editors at bsktmkr@pacbell.net

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AT AUCTION

We offer material from all of the above areas—and more. We conduct a major sale each year. The subscription fee of $10 brings you three sale catalogs, plus prices realized. New TAMS members who have never before received our sales notices can request a complimentary copy of our next sale.

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We actively service collector want lists and would welcome yours. In addition, we issue periodic "Mini Fixed Price Lists" of both "Tokens and Medals" and "Political Items." These lists are sent only by e-mail. If you wish to receive them, please send us your e-mail address.

WE ARE BUYING

As much as we would like it to be otherwise, we operate in a relatively thin market. The majority of coin dealers could care less about tokens and medals, and their buying prices reflect that disinterest. PRESIDENTIAL has specialized in the token and medal field for more than 40 years and is in a position to offer fair and knowledgeable prices for your material. If you would rather sell at auction, there is no better vehicle than our professionally cataloged, illustrated sales. Our commission rate is a reasonable 10%, and payment is made propmtly 45 days after the close of the sale.

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U.S. COIN AUCTIONS

Virgil Brand Tokens and Medals

Famed numismatist and collector extraordinaire Virgil Brand was born in Illinois in 1862 and died in Chicago in 1926. The son of a brewer, he established the Brand Brewing Company in 1899. He began his coin collecting activities a decade earlier, and at the time of his death, had accumulated more than 350,000 items. For nine years following his death, his brothers Horace and Armin evaluated and split his collection, setting aside items of low value. Horace Brand placed his share of those low value items in crates that were nailed shut. Following a divorce, his ex-wife, Erna, received the crates as part of the settlement. Upon her death in 1985, the crates were left to a friend whose family decided to open the crates after another 30 years. In 2015, these Virgil Brand tokens and medals were returned to numismatics via William Burd's Chicago Coin Company. Through an exclusive arrangement with the Chicago Coin Company, Heritage is proud to present a dedicated internet sale of these items, including U.S. and World tokens and medals. Watch for further announcements about this sale that will take place in September 2017.

(1851-59) E. Jacobs, New Orleans, LA.
Miller LA-36, Silvered.
MS65 NGC.

(1862) P.T. Barnum, New York, NY.
Rulau NY-NY-11.
MS62 NGC.

(1860) Cossitt Hill & Co., Memphis, TN.
Fuld-600A-10a.
MS61 Brown NGC.

(1826-27) A.W. Hardie, New York, NY.
Rulau E-NY-295A.
AU55 NGC.

1797 Washington Sansom Medal, Original Dies. Baker-71A, GW-58.
MS61 Brown NGC.

1875 Battle of Lexington So-Called Dollar.
HK-18, unholed.
MS62 Prooflike NGC.

1875-Dated Mecklenburg Centennial Mint Medal. Julian CM-28.
MS64 Red and Brown NGC.

(1884) Grover Cleveland Campaign Token.
DeWitt GC-1884-11.
MS65 Red and Brown NGC.

Undated Omni Bus Line.
Atwood-750G.
MS64 NGC.

(1851-59) E. Jacobs, New Orleans, LA.
Miller LA-34, Brass.
MS65 NGC.

(1876) Centennial Exposition Medal.
Liberty Bell Dollar. HK-27.
MS64 Brown NGC.

1788 Russia. Catherine II Bravery Novodel.
Diakov 208.1.
AU55 Brown NGC.

INQUIRIES: Mark Borckardt | MarkB@HA.com | 214-409-1345

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